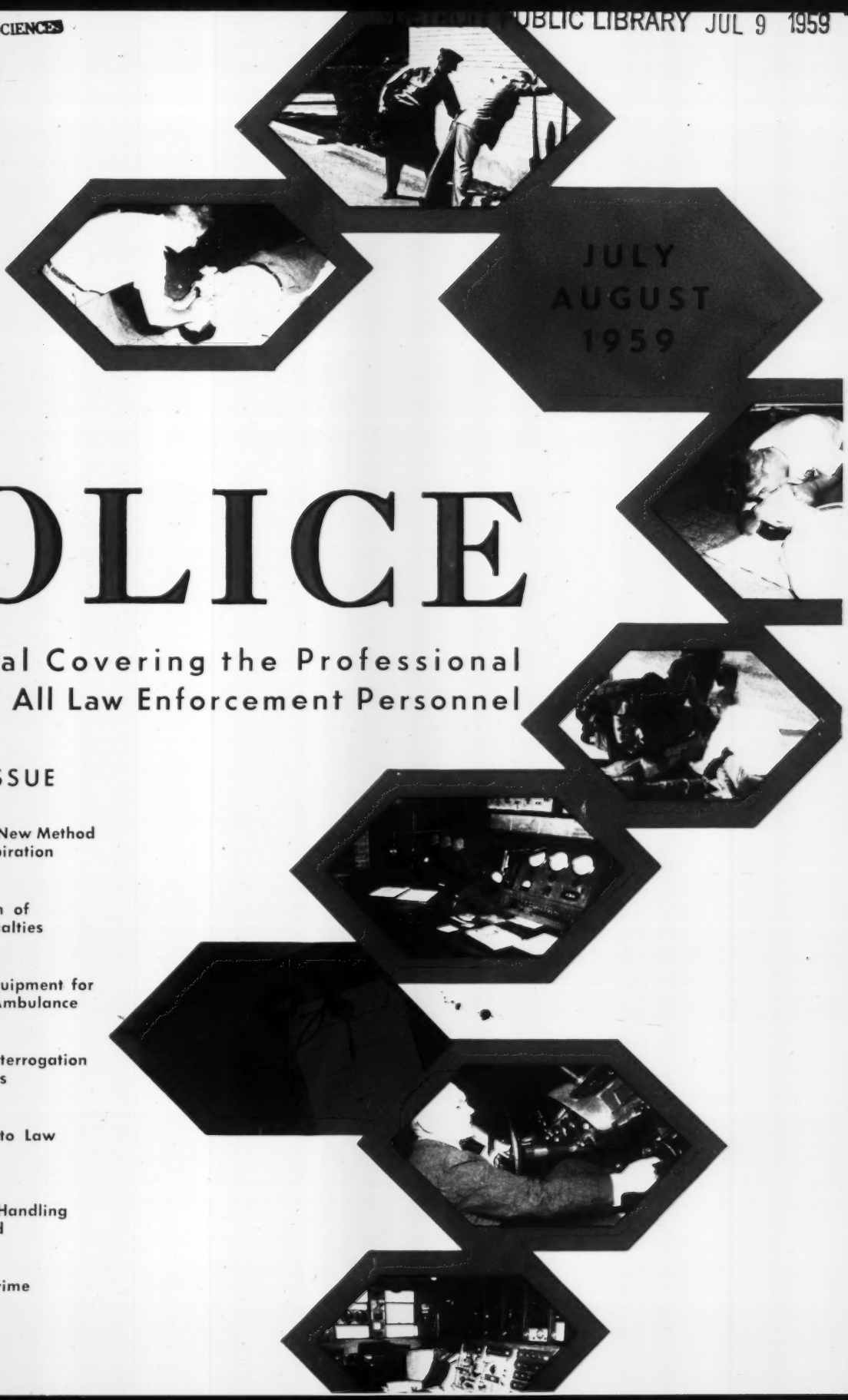
SOCIAL SCIENCES

UBLIC LIBRARY JUL 9 1959



JULY
AUGUST
1959

POLICE

The Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

IN THIS ISSUE

- Safar & McMahon—New Method of Artificial Respiration
- Gibbens—Prevention of Automobile Casualties
- Young—First Aid Equipment for the Emergency Ambulance
- Rainey—Scientific Interrogation in Criminal Cases
- Myren—Teach Law to Law Enforcers
- Scott—Alertness in Handling Suspects Is Urged
- Schilder—Citizens Crime Commissions

A *FAUROT* KIT TO FIT EVERY NEED ...

All Faurot kits contain "easy to use" equipment and "easy to follow" chemical processes so that the work of the investigator, experienced or inexperienced, can be facilitated in his search for criminal evidence.

NO. 640 IODINE FUMING KIT — This kit was designed to conveniently consolidate all the equipment necessary to develop and transfer latent prints by the Iodine Fuming Process. Sufficient chemical supplies for multiple iodine tests are included.

NO. 608A LATENT POWDER AND FINGER PRINT KIT — This handy, compact (5" x 8" x 14") kit contains equipment to take finger prints by the Faurot Inkless Method, to make instant search, develop and lift latent prints on all types of objects and surfaces.

NO. 628 BUREAU LATENT POWDER AND FINGER PRINT KIT – A medium sized kit designed with quality Faurot Equipment for taking finger prints (ink and inkless method), developing latent prints (powders and chemical solution), lifting and examining latent prints. All items are arranged to facilitate the investigators work.

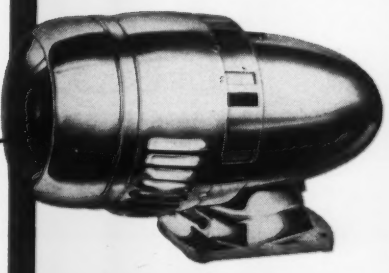
NO. 635 POLICE FIELD KIT — A larger more comprehensive Kit that permits "on the spot" examinations as well as laboratory tests. This kit contains equipment for taking finger prints, developing and lifting old and new latent prints, post mortem finger printing, ultra-violet investigations, forgery detection, preliminary blood tests, obliterated numbers restoration, classification and comparison of finger prints.

For further information on these and many other Faurot products and for your FREE catalog write to:

FAUROT, INC.
299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
Designers and Manufacturers of Crime Detection & Identification Equipment

Faurot
FINGER PRINT SUPPLIES

DYNAMIC SOUND



When you want real sound power in an emergency warning, nothing takes the place of the electric siren!

FEDERAL Class C and Q Coaster sirens are not even approached by other forms of audible signals. For real, DYNAMIC SOUND production, they stand alone.

In the same way, Super Beacon Rays outdo all other forms of visual signalling.

Team these two for an unbeatable combination. Read about FEDERAL Sirens and Lights. Catalog #300 is yours for the asking.

FEDERAL
SIGN and SIGNAL Corporation

8706 S. State Street, Chicago 19, Illinois

33d ANNIVERSARY ECONOMY FEATURES

If you can't have the best due to economy reasons, then choose the next to the best—

Our 1956 catalog available to all law enforcers. Write for your copy.

The Sturdy X921 Case Accomodates the Camera, Film Holders, Film, Batteries, Powders, Lifters, Brushes, etc.

SIRCHIE MODEL X FINGER PRINT CAMERA $86.50

(Negative Size 2¼ x 3¼)

X921 SIRCHIE CARRYING CASE $11.50

(No Sales to Dealers)

Your Name or Department Stamped in Gold on Camera or Case Free—If Desired.

EACH MODEL X FINGER PRINT CAMERA EQUIPPED WITH:

Anastigmat Coated Lens (American make)
Ground Glass Viewing Frame
1 Cut Film Holder
2 Search Long-life Batteries
1 Light-on Indicator
1 Box 2¼ x 3¼ Film (25 sheets)

We are able to manufacture a quality finger print camera at this extremely low price because of a tremendous quantity of lenses which we recently had optically ground at a great savings. We gladly pass on this savings to you, since it is our 33d anniversary.

As manufacturers of the famous SEARCH line of finger print and evidence cameras for the past 25 years, we guarantee the same workmanship and precision in the construction of the Model X Camera as you would get when purchasing one of our higher priced units.

Manufactured only by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Berlin, N. J. (formerly of Philadelphia).

SEVEN LARGE 2 OZ. JARS OF POWER-PACKING FINGER PRINT POWDER IN A STURDY CARRYING CASE . . . $8.50

Speaking of limited budgets, note the price for these Sirchie Super brand of 7 colors of finger print powders in an attrctive carrying case for the hand or brief case. Next to the Sirchie Hi-fi Volcano brand powders, the Super Seven economy powders are guaranteed to be as good or better than any brand on the market. Catalog No. X1441 Search Super Seven Powder Kit.

Search Super Seven and Case $8.50 (No Dealers)

THE FAMOUS SEARCH MODEL A FINGER PRINT AND EVIDENCE CAMERA

The only camera capable of delivering perfect photo evidence without reflections and hot spots. Works on A.C. and batteries. Uses 2¼ x 3¼ and 3¼ x 4¼ film or film pack. Automatic in performance. Simple, sharp and clear. Price complete $138.00.

SIRCHIE

Finger Print Laboratories - Berlin, N. J., U. S. A.

SEARCH WITH SIRCHIE PRODUCTS FOR RESULTS

Largest in the World *First in Criminal Research* *Oldest in the Nation*

The Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

POLICE

EDITOR

V. A. LEONARD
Professor of Police Administration
P.O. Box 837, College Station
The State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

CONSULTING EDITORIAL BOARD

BERNARD C. BRANNON
Chief of Police
Kansas City, Missouri

A. F. BRANDSTATTER
Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

C. B. HANSCOM
Director
Department of Investigation
430 Johnston Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

ROBERT A. MASON
Representing Associated Police Communications Officers, Inc.
Santa Clara County Communications Department
San Jose, California

LEMOYNE SNYDER
Medicolegal Counsel
Paradise, California

RICHARD C. STEINMETZ
Chief Special Agent
Mutual Investigation Bureau
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

O. W. WILSON
Dean
School of Criminology
University of California
Berkeley, California

CONTENTS

Article	Page
New Method of Artificial Respiration Gains Recognition—*Dr. Peter Safar and Captain Martin C. McMahon*	6
Prevention of Automobile Casualties—*Murray E. Gibbens, M.D.*	12
Interesting and Unusual Cases—*Joel Tisdale*	17
A Hunch Teams Up With Science to Identify Killer	
First Aid Equipment for the Emergency Ambulance—*Carl B. Young, Jr.*	21
THE POLICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM—*Edited by Robert A. Mason*	
The Indianapolis Police Communication System—*Captain Frank D. Campbell*	24
COMBAT SHOOTING—*Edited by Paul B. Weston*	
The .357 Magnum—*Paul B. Weston*	26
IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED	
Yale University Addresses Its Attention to the Traffic Problem—*Frederick W. Hurd, C.E.*	29
POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION—*Edited by Robert D. Steel*	
Who Is a Fit Polygraph Subject?—*Robert D. Steel*	32
Scientific Interrogation in Criminal Cases—*R. P. Rainey, Jr.*	35
A Psychosexual Deviation—The Homosexual	39
KNOW YOUR LAW—*Edited by Francis C. Sullivan*	40
Hurdles to Professional Police Competence—*A. C. Germann*	44
Underworld English—*J. E. Schmidt, M.D.*	47
Teaching Law to Law Enforcers—*Richard A. Myren*	48
The One-Man Patrol Car—Field Interrogation of Pedestrians—*Richard T. Runyan and F. Samuel Ostertag*	51
The "New Look" at Narcotics Is Just the Same Old Sack—*Malachi L. Harney*	53
Reactions of Delinquents to Secure Custody—*John M. Borys, James MacKay and Alice Collins*	56
What Is Police Management?—*G. Douglas Gourley*	60
Alertness in Handling Suspects Is Urged—*Edgar E. Scott*	63
The Mental Miasma—A Police Personnel Problem—*Robert D. Dyas*	65
Does Crime Sell Newspapers?	70
BOOK REVIEWS—*Edited by William Dienstein*	74
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	77

Regular Departments

KNOW YOUR LAW—A special section of POLICE devoted to legal questions of direct concern to every police officer. See page 40.

COMBAT SHOOTING—Concerning the proper care and use of the police officer's "professional tool." See page 26.

IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED—For all who are interested in one of the police officer's major problems. See page 29.

POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION—Designed for all who are interested in scientific detection of deception. See page 32.

THE POLICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM—A regular feature presented under the auspices of Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc. Pg. 24.

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY—An important subject for all modern-day police administrators and those concerned with report writing. See page 60.

POLICE proposes to give advertising representation to all important products and services in this field, without any implied approval or endorsement of these products or services on the part of the Editor, Publisher, or by any organization or author of papers in the Journal.

POLICE is published bi-monthly by Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A. Published simultaneously in the British Commonwealth of Nations by Blackwell Scientific Publications, Ltd., Oxford, England, and in Canada by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Printed at 1201-05 Bluff Street, Fulton, Missouri. Annual subscription price: In the United States of America, U. S. Possessions, Pan-American Union, and Spain, $5.00; Canada, $5.25; other foreign countries, $5.50. Single copies $1.25 postpaid. Copyright, 1959, by Charles C Thomas, Publisher. All reproduction rights reserved. Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 7, 1956, at the post office at Fulton, Missouri, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Second-Class postage paid at Fulton, Missouri, and additional mailing offices.

CHARLES C THOMAS · PUBLISHER · SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS

VOLUME 3
NUMBER 6

1959

JULY
AUGUST

New Method of Artificial Respiration Gains Recognition

By Dr. Peter Safar and Captain Martin C. McMahon

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Far reaching changes have developed in the methods and techniques of artificial respiration in recent years. Most notable among these has been the introduction of mouth-to-mouth breathing, developed by Dr. Peter Safar and Captain Martin C. McMahon, and recommended by the National Research Council as the method of choice for use in non-breathing victims of all age groups. The research which is the basis for the material presented here was conducted at the Baltimore City Hospital, Department of Anesthesiology, and was supported by the Research and Development Division of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, under contract No. DA-49-007-MD-858.*

About the authors—Dr. Safar was born in Vienna, Austria, and received the M.D. degree at the University of Vienna in 1948, followed by postgraduate training in surgery at Yale University and in anesthesiology at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1953, he was Chief of the Department of Anesthesiology at the National Cancer Institute in Lima, Peru, and in 1955 became Chief (full time) of the Department of Anesthesiology at the Baltimore City Hospitals. In addition to the duties associated with this position, he is Clinical Associate Professor of Anesthesiology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Safar is a Diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and a member of eight professional medical societies. He is the author of approximately 40 scientific publications, most of which have been in the field of Anesthesiology and Resuscitation.

Captain McMahon has been associated with the Baltimore Fire Department for the past 20 years, an Officer for the past 12 years, and for 8 years has been in charge of the Ambulance Service operated by the Department. Through his visits to various hospitals in the course of duty, he met Dr. Safar, who in January of 1957 asked him to observe experiments under way and bring a few volunteer rescuers for mouth-to-mouth respiration. Captain McMahon saw the possibilities of the relatively large volumes of air being moved. Pooling their ideas, he and Dr. Safar developed the breathing tube, to be known as the Resusitube, which will be produced by the well known medical supply house, Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Captain McMahon has always been interested in the problem of resuscitation due to his daily contacts with smoke and toxic gases.

THE first consideration in any method of artificial respiration is that the air passageway be open, otherwise it is impossible for any air to get into the lungs, regardless of the method used. *The air passageway of the unconscious victim is blocked by the tongue when the neck is bent* (chin on chest). The air passageway can be maintained open by holding the head tilted backward and by holding the lower jaw forward (Figure 2 or 3).

With the *back-pressure arm-lift method* (Holger Nielsen), as it is applied in actual emergencies, adequate amounts of air are *not* moved into the lungs of most non-breathing victims. This method fails because it bends and twists the victim's neck, so that the passageway for air is completely or partially blocked. Adequate amounts of air have been moved with this method when the throat was bypassed by a tube in the windpipe, which can be inserted only by experts.

Mouth-to-mouth breathing is superior to all other manual methods of artificial respiration also for use in adults. A pocket-sized S-shaped breathing tube ("mouth-to-mouth airway") makes mouth-to-mouth breathing easier, more effective and more acceptable.

Mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-airway breathing can move breaths of 1,000—over 2,000 cc because (a) the rescuer's hands can hold the victim's head tilted backward and can support the victim's lower jaw, thus providing an open air passageway, (b) the rescuer can watch the victim's chest and listen to the victim's expirations from which he can determine with each breath whether or not any air is entering the lungs, and (c) the air can be moved with enough force so that adequate amounts can be moved into the lungs even in obese victims or in victims whose chest is stiff.

Untrained rescuers can perform mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-airway breathing successfully *IF* certain technical details are observed, which are described in this manual.

Why Mouth-to-Mouth Breathing Can Supply Sufficient Amounts of Oxygen to a Non-Breathing Victim

Some people may wonder how air, which has been "used" by the lungs of one person will be any good in artificial respiration. Although the air which the rescuer exhales after a *normal* breath has slightly less oxygen and more carbon dioxide than the air which he inhales, there is enough oxygen remaining in the rescuer's exhaled air to keep the non-breathing victim alive. During mouth-to-mouth breathing however, the rescuer is breathing *deeper than normally*. As a result of this deep breathing (1) the air which the rescuer blows into the victim's lungs is as good as room air and (2) in addition the victim receives breaths of a greater volume than he normally breathes. When the rescuer sees the victim's chest move during mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breath-

A new book RESUSCITATION OF THE UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM based on these same materials, and by the same authors, is being released July 1 by Charles C Thomas, Publisher. See page 68 for announcement.

Address: Dr. Peter Safar, Chief, Department of Anesthesiology, Baltimore City Hospitals, 4940 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore 24, Maryland.

ing, the breaths are usually so large that the oxygenation of the victim and the removal of carbon dioxide from the victim are better than when he is conscious and breathing on his own.

RESCUE OF THE UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM AN OUTLINE

Whenever a victim is found unconscious from *any* cause (drowning, electric shock, carbon monoxide poisoning, barbiturate poisoning, stroke, brain injury, shock from blood loss, etc.) whether he is breathing or not, the person who sees him first must act rapidly and intelligently.

When the unconscious victim does not breathe, or when he appears to be breathing, but his air passageway is blocked (for instance because his head is not held tilted backward), his brain dies from oxygen lack within a very few minutes. Therefore, when you find the victim, *act within a matter of seconds* as follows:

(1) Positioning of the Victim and Cleaning of the Throat

Place the unconscious victim on his back, as you must be able to see his face. Move an injured victim cautiously. If there is foreign matter (for instance vomit) visible at the mouth, clean the mouth and throat. If there is no foreign matter visible proceed immediately to (2).

(2) Opening of the Air Passageway

Hold the victim's head tilted backward and hold his lower jaw upward. Figure 2 shows the preferred method, Figure 3 the alternate method to be used when the victim's mouth cannot be opened for insertion of the thumb.

If the victim appears to be breathing naturally maintain the support of his air passageways until he wakes up (page 11). When he appears to be breathing naturally, but his tongue is blue or gray rather than pink, start mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway *assisted breathing* immediately as described on page 11.

(3) Artificial Respiration

When the victim is not breathing (chest and abdomen not moving) start mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing immediately and continue until the victim starts breathing naturally or a doctor declares him dead.

If you are carrying a "mouth-to-mouth airway" . . . use mouth-to-airway breathing in any victim over 2 years of age.

If you are not carrying a "mouth-to-mouth airway" . . . do not waste valuable seconds looking for one but use direct mouth-to-mouth breathing (Figure 4 or 5).

POSITIONING OF THE VICTIM AND CLEANING OF THE THROAT

STEP 1. *Place the victim on his back* (supine). *Move* injured victim cautionsly.

STEP 2. *Remove foreign matter from the throat.* If foreign matter (vomit, blood, phlegm, etc.) is visible at the victim's mouth, turn his head to the side, force his mouth open, and quickly wipe out his mouth and throat with your fingers or a piece of cloth (Figure 1).

Figure 1

You should not spend more than a few seconds doing this, as little time should be lost in getting air into the victim's lungs. If the mouth appears clean, start mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing immediately. Whenever it seems necessary, you may repeat the cleaning procedure after mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing has been started.

OPENING OF THE AIR PASSAGEWAY PREFERRED METHOD

(1) *Tilt his head backward* (Figure 2), so the neck is extended. The chin must "lead" and the front of the neck must be stretched.

(2) *Hold the lower jaw up* (Figure 2).

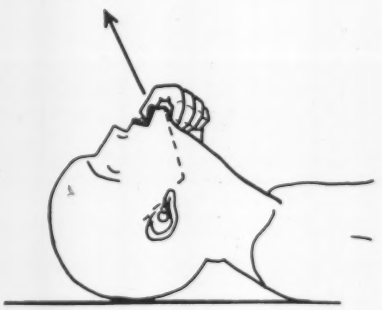


Figure 2

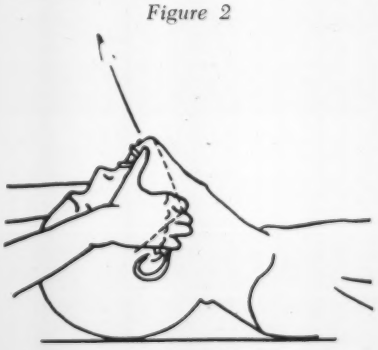


Figure 3

(a) Approach the victim's head from the left side.
(b) Insert the thumb of your left hand between the victim's teeth and grasp his lower jaw at the midline.
(c) Lift the lower jaw forcefully upward so that the lower teeth are higher than the upper teeth.
(d) Hold the jaw in this position as long as the victim is unconscious.

OPENING OF THE AIR PASSAGEWAY WHEN THE VICTIM'S MOUTH CANNOT BE OPENED

(1) *Tilt his head backward* (Figure 3), so the neck is extended. The chin must "lead" and the front of the neck must be stretched.
(2) *Hold the lower jaw up* (Figure 3).
(a) Approach the victim's head from his left side.
(b) With both hands grasp the angles of lower jaw just beneath the ear lobes.
(c) Lift the lower jaw forcefully upward so that the lower teeth are higher than the upper teeth.
(d) If the lips are shut, pull the lower lip down gently with the thumbs, but never drop the chin.
(e) Hold the jaw in this position as long as the victim is unconscious.

MOUTH-TO-MOUTH BREATHING PREFERRED METHOD

STEP 1. *Open the air passageway* as described.
STEP 2. *Blow air into the lungs* (Figure 4).

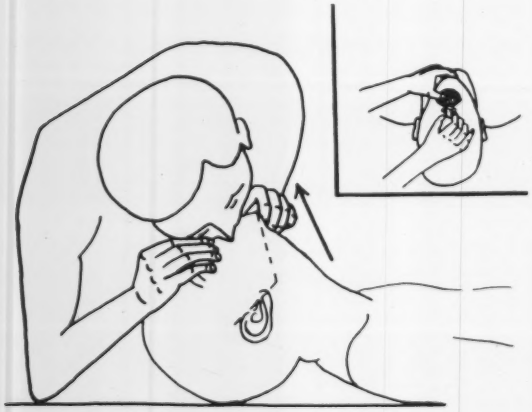


Figure 4

(1) Close the victim's nose with your right hand (see insert of Figure 4).
(2) After taking a deep breath, place your mouth over the victim's mouth with *airtight contact.* Do not hold the victim's mouth open widely, as you must take the entire mouth of the victim inside your lips.
(3) Blow into the victim's mouth. Blow forcefully into adults and gently into children.
(4) While blowing watch the victim's chest. When the chest rises, stop blowing and quickly remove your mouth from the victim's mouth.
(5) *Let the victim exhale passively* by the elasticity of his lungs and chest.
(6) When the chest does not rise improve the support of the air passageway (step 1) and blow more forcefully.
(7) Repeat these inflations 12 to 20 times per minute.

MOUTH-TO-MOUTH BREATHING FOR ANY VICTIM WHOSE MOUTH CANNOT BE OPENED

STEP 1. *Open the air passageway* as described.
STEP 2. *Blow air into the lungs* (Figure 5).

Figure 5

(1) After taking a *deep* breath place your mouth over the victim's mouth with *airtight contact.* Cover the nose with your *right cheek* in order to prevent air leakage. *In a baby cover both the mouth and nose with your mouth.*
(2) Blow into the victim's mouth. Blow forcefully into adults and gently into children. *IN A BABY BLOW ONLY WITH SMALL PUFFS FROM YOUR CHEEKS,* not from your lungs, *TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE BABY'S LUNGS.*
(3) While blowing, watch the victim's chest. When the chest rises, stop blowing and quickly remove your mouth from the victim's mouth.
(4) Let the victim exhale passively by the elasticity of his lungs and chest.
(5) When the chest does not rise improve the support of the air passageway (step 1) and blow more forcefully.
(6) Repeat these inflations 12 to 20 times per minute.

MOUTH-TO-AIRWAY BREATHING

This is the method of choice if you are carrying the airway. If the airway is not immediately available don't waste seconds looking for one, but start direct mouth-to-mouth breathing.

THE ADULT/CHILD SIZE AIRWAY IS FOR USE IN VICTIMS OVER ABOUT TWO YEARS. IN CHILDREN UNDER TWO USE DIRECT MOUTH-TO-MOUTH BREATHING (Figure 5).

Step 1: Insert the Airway (Figure 6)

Take your position at the top of the victim's head (vertex). With the head tilted backward, insert the airway OVER his tongue until the flange rests upon

Figure 6

his lips. Do not push the tongue back into throat, hold it forward with your finger. If the victim is an adult, insert the long end of the airway, if he is a child insert the short end. In children the flange

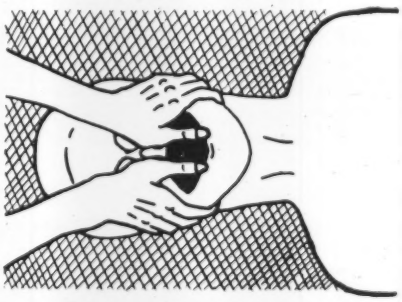


Figure 7

should be inverted towards the short end to cover the child's mouth snugly.

Do not use this tube in children under two.

If the mouth is *tightly* closed and you cannot force it open as shown in Figure 6, force the mouth open as shown in Figure 7.

You may wedge the mouth open with your index finger inserted between cheek and teeth and forced between the jaws behind the back teeth.

IF YOU ATTEMPT TO INSERT THE AIRWAY AND THE VICTIM REACTS BY RETCHING OR COUGHING, REMOVE IT.

Step 2: Hold Chin Upward

Keep Head Tilted Backward
Prevent Air Leakage (Figure 7)

Pinch his nose with your thumbs.

Press the flange over his lips with your index fingers to prevent air leakage.

Hold his chin upward and towards yourself with the remaining fingers.

Never let his chin sag.

Step 3: Blow Into Tube (Figure 8)

Figure 8

Take a deep breath and blow into the mouthpiece of the airway. *FOR AN ADULT BLOW FORCEFULLY, FOR A CHILD BLOW GENTLY.* Watch his chest. When it moves take your mouth off the airway and let him exhale passively. When his exhalation is finished blow in the next deep breath. Repeat inflation about 12-20 times per minute.

When his chest does not move, increase the "chin-up" position, press the flange firmly over his mouth and blow more forcefully. If the chest still does not move readjust the position of the tube, as it may be inserted too deeply or not deep enough. The flange must rest firmly upon his lips.

If he starts breathing on his own leave the airway in as it helps to keep the air passageway open. Hold his head tilted backward also when the tube is in place.

When he starts waking up (moving, swallowing, retching or coughing) *REMOVE* the airway *AT ONCE* to prevent vomiting.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

(1) When Air Is Blown Into the Stomach

After mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing has been performed for a period of time the victim's stomach may be bulging. This bulging is due to air which is blown not only into the victim's lungs but also into his stomach. The air inflation of the stomach rarely occurs when the *correct* technique is applied, but rather will occur more frequently (1) if the air passageway is blocked by improper support of the head and lower jaw, and (2) if the blowing is too forceful.

Air inflation of the stomach is *not dangerous*, but inflation of the lungs is easier when the stomach is empty. Therefore, when the rescuer sees the stomach bulging, he should interrupt blowing for a few seconds and press with his hand between the victim's navel and breast bone which causes the air to be "burped." Since this maneuver may make the victim also "vomit," the rescuer must be ready to clean the throat at once, as described on page 4, Figure 1.

(2) Infection

Experience has shown that there is very little danger

Captain McMahon demonstrates mouth-to-mouth breathing.

of the rescuer becoming infected by the victim. Rescuers who consider direct mouth-to-mouth breathing not to be "sanitary" should place a handkerchief over the victim's mouth or use the mouth-to-airway method.

(3) Apparent Natural Breathing

(a) The victim may *only appear* to be breathing naturally by movements of his chest and abdomen, but actually no air may be moving into his lungs due to *complete blockage* of the air passageway from improper positioning of the head and jaw. Therefore, it is most important to determine whether or not there is any movement of air in and out of the mouth and nose by listening closely or feeling with the fingers in front of the victim's mouth and nose.

(b) The victim may breathe noisily (snoring), which indicates *partial blockage* of the air passageway.

Therefore, even if the unconscious victim appears to be breathing naturally, the rescuer must hold the victim's head in the "sniffing position" and hold the jaw upward *at all times* (Figures 2 or 3). If a regular artificial oral airway or a mouth-to-mouth airway is available, it should be inserted if the victim can tolerate it without gagging or coughing (Figure 6), but the victim's head must still be held tilted backward. If the victim vomits the rescuer must clean the throat and mouth swiftly with his fingers (Figure 1). It is extremely important that the rescuer *remains at the victim's head during transportation* at all times, in order to keep the victim's air passageway open by the methods described above and to start mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing at once when the victim ceases to breathe.

(4) Shallow Breathing—Assisted Breathing

When the victim breathes shallowly he may not be getting sufficient amounts of air into his lungs. His lips and tongue may appear blue or gray instead of pink. In such cases the rescuer may deepen the victim's shallow breaths by blowing into the mouth-to-mouth airway or directly into the mouth immediately after the victim starts inspiring. This is called "assisted respiration." The rescuer uses deep inflation of short duration and removes his mouth from the airway or from the victim's mouth rapidly so as not to interfere with the victim's natural exhalation.

(5) Drowning

(1) *Water in the lungs:* The drowning victim may or may not have water in the lungs. Water cannot be removed from the lungs satisfactorily by any means. Mouth-to-airway or mouth-to-mouth breathing is effective even with water in the lungs.

(2) *Water in the stomach:* The drowning victim usually swallows large amounts of water, which may result in distention of the stomach. However this does not interfere seriously with mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing.

Oxygen lack rapidly results in damage to the brain and stops the heart. After the victim is removed from the water he is placed on *his back* and the rescuer should clean the victim's throat and mouth quickly and start mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-airway breathing immediately. Valuable seconds should not be wasted with turning the victim in an attempt to empty the stomach. It cannot be emphasized enough how important it is to get air into the lungs of the drowning victim without delay.

After the rescuer has performed mouth-to-airway or mouth-to-mouth breathing on the drowning victim for a few minutes, and he sees the stomach bulging, he may take a few seconds to empty the stomach. This is done by pressing with his hand between the victim's navel and breast bone, which makes the victim vomit and requires swift cleaning of the mouth and throat (Figure 1). The rescuer should empty the stomach only when it is obviously bulging or when the victim's throat continues to fill up with regurgitated water and gastric content.

Adults as well as children should be treated as described above.

(6) The Use of Mechanical Resuscitation Equipment

When the victim stops breathing lack of oxygen develops within a matter of seconds. Therefore air must

Captain McMahon demonstrates mouth-to-airway breathing.

be blown into the victim's lungs *immediately* when he is found. Valuable seconds or even minutes are wasted with transporting and setting up of mechanical resuscitation equipment. Technical difficulties may arise which cause even further delay.

Mechanical equipment requires especially trained personnel, who must be thoroughly familiar with their equipment, who can maintain the air passageway open (Figure 3), and a tight fit of the facemask, and who can determine whether or not the breathing machine is actually moving the victim's chest. After the initial emergency resuscitation by a mouth-to-mouth method such especially trained personnal may use a breathing machine when it arrives.

For unconscious victims who are *breathing naturally* we recommend the use of the "inhalator" setting of the mechanical resuscitators, since it increases the oxygen concentration in the inhaled air. Even with the use of this equipment, however, "tilting back" of the head and support of the lower jaw are essential in addition, in order to keep the air passageway open. A regular oral airway should be inserted if available and if the victim is limp and does not react by retching or coughing. Whenever the neck is bent (chin on chest) and the air passageway thus closed, no oxygen can enter the lungs and the "inhalator" or "resuscitator" will only bathe the skin of the victim's face with oxygen. ★★★

NEW COLOR PHOTO TECHNIQUES REVEAL ALTERED DOCUMENTS KODAK EXPERT TELLS

How color photography aids law enforcement officers in examination of questioned documents was revealed recently by Harris B. Tuttle, Eastman Kodak Company's consultant on law enforcement photography.

Speaking before the questioned documents section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences meeting at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, Tuttle told of methods for determining whether a ballpoint pen message was written under or on top of a typewritten message.

He stressed the importance of color photography in presenting evidence in such cases.

When a ballpoint message is written over a typewritten one, the pressure required to put ink on the paper leaves a groove over the type characters that is visible under specialized viewing conditions, Tuttle said. By using oblique lighting and low magnification, the pressure groove can be photographed in color to provide evidence.

Earlier methods of determining a superimposed ballpoint pen message involved study of deposition of ink, Tuttle explained. Where ink from the typewriter ribbon appears, there are no paper fibers available to absorb the ballpoint ink and none appears over the typewritten characters. However, this test would not work where a weak typewriter key or a worn ribbon leaves unused paper fibers to absorb ink, he said.

The reverse condition, when a message has been typed over ballpoint pen writing, is also detectable through the groove left by a pen. When the typewriter key strikes the page, this groove is flattened out, and the type character leaves an inked impression in the paper that is easily visible under low-angle lighting.

Tuttle also discussed other problems in the photography of such documentary evidence, such as the length of time the groove will remain in the paper, depth of field and magnification for color photography and materials for making the pictures for use in court.

David J. Purtell of the Chicago Police Dept., Crime Laboratory and Linton Godown, questioned document examiner of Memphis, Tennessee, moderated the group discussion during the session.

Prevention of Automobile Casualties

By Murray E. Gibbens, M.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Murray E. Gibbens, M.D., an orthopedic surgeon, of Denver, Colorado, has been interested in automotive safety for many years. Much of his interest has stemmed from personal experience with the results of various types of automobile accidents and injuries in hospital emergency rooms and in the orthopedic ward.*

He has given lectures on automotive safety before the Western Orthopedic Association and the American Medical Association, and has presented pictorial exhibits for these organizations and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. He is a member of the Automotive Safety Committee of the Colorado State Medical Society and Chairman of the Committee for the Advancement of Automobile Safety of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. He has personally advocated and used safety seat belts since 1952.

TODAY, in the United States, we have a tremendous traffic problem. Many families have two or more cars, and most have at least one. On Sundays and holidays, many of these, perhaps a majority, try to get on our highways and byways. These roads of ours are becoming more and more crowded. The automobiles come in many sizes and shapes, and in various states of repair. They are driven by all types of individuals, good drivers and bad, skilled and unskilled, stable and unstable, mentally alert, or tired, sleepy and exhausted, happy or angry, abstaining from alcohol, or in varying degrees of intoxication. These are the people with whom our city and state police come into contact daily.

In 1957 there were over 38,500 deaths from auto accidents—over 100 per day, or almost five each hour—in the United States. From these figures, it can be predicted that some one in your family, or circle of friends, will have such a tragedy happen to him or her during the coming year!

Address: Dr. Murray E. Gibbens, M.D., 1055 Clermont St., Denver 20, Colorado.

Last year, there were about two million injuries from auto accidents, and of these some 100,000 were permanently disabled to a more or less degree. Some of these people have suffered fates worse than death—pain, disfigurement, paralysis, loss of reason and memory. Many have become inmates of various types of hospitals or nursing homes. Many have lost the ability to work, others have lost families or parts of their families—husbands, wives, children, or wage-earners. Great has been the tragedy, suffering and economic loss, and it continues to occur each day through the years, unabated. If we translate these injury figures, we find that there have been 5,500 injuries each day, or approximately 225 every hour in these United States.

Something needs to be done to cut down on this terrific toll of lives and limbs. Each of us who drives on the highway has a personal interest in what can be done to make the highway and the automobile safer for all of us. Something has been done, and is being done each day, but thus far, all efforts have failed to prevent this wholesale carnage. What more can be done, and what should be done? These are the questions that you and I must answer!

The prevention of automobile injuries and deaths is practical and possible to a large degree. The methods include the following items: (1) Better driver education, through schools, radio, television, and press; (2) better driver qualification standards, by our licensing bureaus; (3) stricter laws and enforcement, particularly as regards driving after drinking; (4) better safety engineering in our cars; (5) better regulated highway and traffic flow, and (6) the use of safety seat belts and special equipment.

A photographic version of "Denver's Story on Traffic Safety," appeared in *The Denver Post* on May 30, 1955. This picture story is an excellent example of a good driver education method, through journalism at its best, in cooperation with our traffic or police department. Some such picture story of traffic or highway safety should be printed in our local newspapers at least three or four times each year, in conjunction with our State Highway and City Police Departments.

As a second method of driver education, I would like to present my Good Driver's Code, some form of which I believe could be adopted and used by our state licensing boards in addition to the usual examination on state traffic laws. This code would also make an excellent basis for an agreement on the use of the family car, between father and son, father and daughter, or other, and all members of a family.

A GOOD DRIVER'S CODE

1. I will keep my car in good mechanical condition at all times. This includes good tires, brakes, steering mechanism, and clean windows, as well as a properly functioning motor. Every car should be equipped with a left outside rear view mirror and safety belts. I realize that the exhaust system should be inspected, and possibly replaced, about once every two years, and that the car should be well ventilated with fresh air even in cold weather, to prevent monoxide poisoning or narcosis.

2. I will never drive after drinking any alcohol beverage, nor after using any type of sedative drugs. I realize that even a small amount of alcoholic beverage or drug may slow my reflexes and alertness, and may impair my judgment. I also realize that drinking is one of the major causes of auto accidents from poor judgment.

3. I will obey the traffic regulations and speed laws of my city and state. I realize that these rules were made for my own protection, as well as for the other driver or pedestrian. Speed is still considered as the major cause of our most serious highway accidents. I realize that the majority of our highways were built for speeds under 60 or 70 miles per hour. I understand that a moment's inattention on my part may deflect my car into the wrong lane or off the road. For high speed driving, good tires are necessary.

4. I will never drive when sleepy or exhausted. I realize that long driving hours on a smooth highway have a mesmerizing, soporific, or hypnotic effect on many drivers, and that this is another major cause of highway disaster. This effect can be alleviated in some cases by the judicious use of coffee and frequent stops and exercise, but preferably by alternating with another good driver.

5. I will keep alert to driving and traffic conditions. I will concentrate on the road, and watch for obstructions to good visibility. I will take care to keep my speed under control at all times. I will not allow myself to be distracted by other people or children in my car. I realize that at high speeds it is necessary to watch the road for as much as a half mile ahead and also that I should slow for any visual obstructions close to the road.

6. Most highways are marked to show the maximum safe speeds in good weather. I realize that in bad weather, such as fog, rain, ice, snow or high winds, it may be necessary to greatly reduce my speed for safe driving.

7. I will be courteous to other drivers and pedestrians. I will carefully note all intersections, and give right-of-way. I will be prepared to stop or slow down if another driver wrongfully takes the right-of-way from me.

8. I will control my temper at all times. I will not drive if I am angry or emotionally upset. I realize that no driver can be a good driver in this condition, and that he may be dangerous.

9. I will always carefully signal my intentions to stop, slow or turn, both by hand signals, and electric signals. I will not turn suddenly, or change traffic lanes, without first checking my rear view mirrors, and signaling my intentions.

10. I will avoid driving close to the car in front of me, so that I may have plenty of time to stop if he should suddenly stop, and also so that I can properly signal, and warn those drivers who are behind my car. I realize that it takes 400 to 500 feet, or approximately a city block, to stop my car at speeds of 60 to 80 miles per hour, under good conditions, and that speeds in excess of these figures are dangerous even on most of our best highways and are against the law in most states. I will try to keep one car length behind a leading car for every 10 miles per hour of speed, except while actually passing.

11. I will avoid cutting back into the driving lane too soon after passing. I know that I should be able to see the car I have just passed in my rear view mirror before cutting back in.

12. I will avoid racing, excessive speed, or show-off driving at all times.

13. I will avoid overdriving my headlights at night, and will dim my lights for approaching traffic.

14. I will avoid driving too slow in passing lanes, or in fast-traffic lanes. I realize that the road hog and slow driver in a fast speed lane can be almost as dangerous to traffic as one who drives at excessive speeds.

15. I will carefully watch the other driver and his car and try to anticipate his actions or change of course or speed.

16. I will not allow other drivers to use my car unless they also subscribe to these rules of driving. This in particular applies to all members of my family who use the family car.

A third method of driver education is that sponsored by our high schools, the American Automobile Association, and the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Special attention should be called to the Aetna Driver-Trainer Unit, as an efficient and rapid method of training new drivers, with a minimum of teachers. Good driver education should be uniformly adopted by all our high schools, and should include some practical exercises and examinations where possible. Cooperation with our police departments, traffic safety bureaus, good citizens clubs, and insurance companies should be secured.

Seat belt with diagonally attached strap.

As to the problem of drinking drivers, Horace E. Campbell, M.D., of Denver has recently gathered some very interesting and rather startling information and statistics on this subject. In the first place, rather poor statistics have been kept in this respect, mainly due to the fact that the law makes it necessary, in most states, to prove that a driver is "under the influence" of an alcoholic beverage. Frequently, if he can walk a straight line, and talk coherently, he is not listed as a drinking driver. Also the figure of 0.15 per cent concentration of alcohol in the blood has been accepted and used as evidence of excessive drinking prior to driving, when we have good evidence that a much lower figure should be standard. Authorities (R. L. Holcomb and A. R. Lauer) have shown that 0.05 per cent concentration of alcohol in the blood is a much safer and better figure, as reflexes and judgment may be affected with concentrations of alcohol over this figure. In Maryland and Delaware, where more careful and complete statistics have been kept on the number of drinking drivers involved in fatal accidents, it has been found that 50 per cent or better of the total number of fatal auto accidents involve at least one drinking driver.

Dr. Horace Campbell and his as-

An Evaluation of Safety Belt Effectiveness in Automobile Accidents

(As demonstrated by a clinical study of 236 occupants of 162 cars in rural accidents)

I. **CONTROL GROUP** (without safety belts) — 81 cars, 139 occupants

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (with safety belts) — 81 cars, 97 occupants

II. Control and Experimental Groups identical as to:

1. Type of Accident
2. Area of Principal Impact
3. Direction of Principal Force
4. Speed at Impact
5. Frequency of Doors Opening
6. Number of Cars per Accident
7. Make of Case Car
8. Weight of Case Car
9. Year of Manufacture of Case Car
10. Seated Area of Occupants

III. RESULTS OF COMPARISON

Type of Injury	Frequency of Injury Among Control Group	Frequency of Injury Among Experimental Group	Results in Statistical Analysis	MAXIMUM IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATED
All degrees	75.5%	29.9%	Difference significant at 99.9% level of confidence	60.4%
Moderate-fatal grade injury	23.0%	9.2%	Difference significant at 98.0% level of confidence	60.0%
Dangerous-fatal grade injury	3.6%	1.0%	Difference not statistically significant	None (probably due to small sample-size)

Courtesy of Crash Research Dept., Cornell University Medical College

Courtesy, Crash Research Department, Medical College, Cornell University.

sociates of the Automotive Safety Committee, of the Colorado State Medical Society, recommend that 0.05 per cent blood alcohol concentration be accepted as the legal minimum to establish driving under the influence of alcohol. Norway and Sweden now have such laws. All our states should also establish an Implied Consent Law, similar to that in force in New York, Kansas, Idaho and Utah. In other words, when a man accepts his driver's license, he gives his consent to have his blood or breath tested by laboratory means for alcohol concentration. Incidentally, the laboratory breath test is almost as accurate as the blood test, and quite painless, and may serve as an alternate method of testing. The above methods are at least idealistic goals for our police and law-making bodies to achieve, and they are becoming increasingly necessary if we wish to diminish our serious accident rates.

As regards the safety engineering of our cars, much has been done to give us good cars, with a low center of gravity, excellent steering, braking, and vision. Mechanically, the cars have little to be desired. On late models (1956 and later), safety door latches, padded dashes, and deep-dish steering wheels have been valuable safety features.

Much remains to be done, however, in standardizing good roll-over and impact absorbing car frames and bumpers. Rear-view mirrors should be efficiently placed and standardized. A left door outside mirror, placed where it is both effective and can be adjusted by the driver, should be required on all cars by law. A study of the effects of driver seating and posture, as related to somnolence, back and neck-ache after prolonged driving should be made, with proper recommendations to the manufacturers.

The most effective and simply applied safety feature available today for all cars is the safety seat belt. It becomes even more effective, especially for front seat passengers, when it is combined with an effective shoulder strap,* to keep the head and chest from striking the windshield, dash or steering wheel. The effectiveness of seat belts has been demonstrated time and again by our stunt drivers and stock car racers. They are now being increasingly tested and demonstrated by safety conscious motorists on our highways.

Statistics gathered by the Crash Injury Research Department of the Cornell University Medical College (Fig. 2) indicate a safety factor of about 60 per cent from the use of all types of auto seat belts. By

* Information as to installation and costs are available from Rose Mfg. Co., 2700 W. Barberry Place, Denver, Colo.

Demonstration crash car equipped with seat belts and shoulder straps; car is driven up to 20 miles per hour and stopped short with a cable. The driver steps out unhurt.

the use of the best belts, properly installed, combined with other safety features, such as safety door latches, steering wheels, crash pads and roll-bar frames, this factor conceivably should approach 90 per cent protection of life and limb. There are, of course, some types of accidents, where the car, including the driver's compartment, is demolished, in which survivors could not be expected with any type of device.

I made a sample survey of the severe roll-over and impact accidents at the Colorado State Highway Office, and I was impressed by the fact that in the majority of these cases the driver's compartment was not badly damaged, and had the driver and passengers been securely fastened in their seats, they need not have been badly injured or killed.

It is recommended that seat belts, with shoulder straps, should be adopted, properly installed and used by all our State Highway and City Police Departments, for their own safety, and as an example to all our citizens.

Pressure should be exerted by our traffic and law enforcement agencies, and insurance companies, on the car manufacturers themselves to supply seat belts as standard equipment on all cars. Certainly, they should be advertised, shown, demonstrated, and sold in every new and used car sales room. When the Ford Motor Company did this in 1956, they sold belts in from 10 to 30 per cent of their cars, at least in some areas. However, to make such a campaign effective, it needs to be adopted simultaneously by *all* automobile manufacturers and sales companies. I would also like to point out that booming Ford sales now may be partially due to their safety campaign of 1956.

Dr. Roy C. Lininger and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, of Englewood, Colorado, have set up a demonstration crash car, with seat belt and shoulder straps. This car is driven up to 20 miles per hour and stopped short with a cable. The driver then steps out unhurt. Such demonstration cars could be set up by various state traffic and safety organizations, and shown and demonstrated at various county and state fairs, and other public meetings or gatherings. There is also Professor James J. Ryan, of the University of Minnesota, who has developed a very effective hydraulic shock absorbing bumper, which has great potential value in protecting cars and their passengers.

A point has been made by the opponents of seat belts that some who buy them fail to use them. It should be emphasized that *if* the belts are properly installed, there is no good reason for not using them. To buy belts and not use them is much like buying insurance and letting it lapse.

Some have installed seat belts, only to find that when they need them they are hopelessly tangled, or that they have slid into the crack behind the seat or under the back of the seat. There are several solutions to these problems: (1) Seat belts should be neatly installed, so that the buckles and loose ends can be draped across the front edge of the seat, so that they will not slide back out of reach between the seat cushions. (2) Individual seat belts, especially if there are three sets across one seat cushion, should be of different colors, and perhaps

THE PERFECT SUMMER-WEIGHT POLICE TROUSER

Rear view of trousers showing the double set of heavy-duty pockets. They're big and tough . . . carry a man-sized load of equipment without bulging.

Here's the most dependable Police Trouser on the market today. More pocket room than ever before—six big, roomy double-reinforced pockets (plus watch pocket). Easy to reach . . . conveniently placed to carry all your official equipment in perfect comfort. Pocketing is extra tough. Try one pair . . . you'll be convinced they're the best Police Trousers you've ever worn!

ALL THESE GREAT FEATURES AT NO EXTRA COST!

These trousers were designed by us after an extensive survey of Police Officers . . . and incorporate the features they wanted the most.

- Actually cost 25% less than ordinary trousers.
- Long wearing blend of 50% Dacron 50% Viscose Tropical.
- Crease Resistant Finish
- Moth Proof
- Year Round Weight
- Official Dark Navy Blue
- Available in a variety of other colors

CREIGHTON

CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CREIGHTON UNIFORM POLICE SHIRTS ARE THE NO. 1 CHOICE, TOO!

JUST NAME IT . . . WE HAVE IT IN STOCK OR CAN MAKE IT FOR YOU

marked with slightly different buckles or fastenings. (4) The door-bracket anchored belt (Karbelt type)* should be given greater consideration for some installations, especially in connection with the safety door latches and where three sets of belts are installed across a single seat cushion. All belts (except the Karbelt) should be properly anchored into the steel frame or floor of the car, behind (and not under) the seat. It has been shown that with proper fastenings, the floor of the car will stand a stress of over 5000 pounds with minimal buckling or deformation. The best all-nylon seat-belts, buckles and fastenings will also stand 5000 pounds or better.

We would also like to compliment the auto manufacturers who have removed the projecting radiator and hood ornaments from their 1959 models. We hope they will soon remove the knife-like ornaments from their front fenders, and that they will design the car front with pedestrian safety in mind. Safety conscious buyers should request improved safety engineering in their cars.

In summary, let us repeat the following recommendations:

(1) Secure better driver education through schools, press, radio and television, and by the adoption of the Good Driver's Code by our state licensing bureaus.

(2) Stricter laws and enforcement, particularly as regards driving after drinking. An implied consent law, as set up in New York, is necessary for all states. Blood alcohol concentrations of over 0.05 per cent should be evidence of too much drinking before driving.

(3) Campaign for better safety engineering in all our cars, to include (a) removal of points and sharp edges both inside and outside front end of car, (b) standardization of more efficiently placed rear-view mirrors, (c) seat belts as standard equipment, and to be shown and demonstrated in *all* automobile sales rooms, (d) better roll-over frames and impact absorbing bumpers.

* Made by Sparton Automotive Co., Jackson, Mich.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campbell, Horace E., M.D.: Blood Alcohol Level and Highway Deaths, Rocky Mt. Med. Journal, *55*:51-63 (Jan. 1958).

Gibbens, Murray E., M.D., Smith, W. V., M.D., and Studt, W. B., M.D.: The Doctor and the Automobile Accident, J.A.M.A., *163*:255-259, Jan. 26, 1957.

Holcomb, R. L., M.D.: Alcohol in Relation to Traffic Accidents, J.A.M.A., 1076-1085, Sept. 17, 1938.

Lauer, A. R., M.D.: The Effects of Alcohol on Driving, Jour. of the Iowa St. Med. Soc., *29*:282-285, 1939.

Braunstein, P. W., M.D., Moore, J. O., and Wade, P. A.: Preliminary Findings of the Effect of Automotive Safety Design on Injury Patterns, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, *105*:257-263, September 1957. ★★★

Interesting and Unusual Cases

By Joel Tisdale

A HUNCH TEAMS UP WITH SCIENCE TO IDENTIFY KILLER

THERE probably isn't an experienced identification officer anywhere who would deny that luck and hunches often play a big part in breaking a case wide open. Sometimes a lucky break is all that is needed to set an investigation on the right trail. Of course an identification technician has to be able to recognize a good piece of luck and capitalize on it when it comes his way. He certainly has to know how to utilize scientific evidence to convict the guilty and free the innocent, and without that know-how, luck and hunches will do him little good. A recent Texas case, involving as odd a set of circumstances as you will ever want to come across, illustrates how an experienced expert's hunch really paid off.

It all began when a soldier at Fort Hood, near Killeen, Texas, went AWOL. He left Killeen about 6:30 p.m. one day, and hitch hiked a ride to Austin, some 60 miles away. In Austin he stole an automobile, spent some time riding around the city, and then headed for San Antonio, about 75 miles distant, frequenting taverns en route.

He arrived in San Antonio in the late evening with a nearly empty gas tank and little money, so he decided to hold up a service station to fill the gas tank and to get money to entertain his girl friend.

He found a service station attended only by an elderly man. At gun point he forced the attendant to fill the tank and turn over the money in the cash register. Then he shot the man twice with his military automatic pistol, driving off into the night leaving behind two fired cartridge cases on the floor and two projectiles in the victim's dead body.

When the San Antonio police investigated the killing, they found the empty cases and recovered the two slugs from the corpse. Then they contacted Fred Rymer, who heads the firearms identification section of the Texas Department of Public Safety at Austin, to solicit his aid. With no suspect gun from which to fire test ammunition for comparison with the evidence, there was nothing he could do except to inform the San Antonio officers that the cases and bullets were probably fired from a .45 automatic pistol of an unknown make and to look for such weapons.

The police returned to their investigation hoping to uncover some slim clue that would eventually lead them to the killer.

Quite soon after the victim's funeral his widow, to whom he had been married only a short time, moved back to an eastern state from where she had originally come. Her sudden and permanent departure from San Antonio caused some head scratching among the investigators, but nothing the police could disclose indicated that her leaving the city was influenced by more than a desire to get away from the scene of her personal tragedy.

At the time of the murder, Mr. Rymer was about to go to another city to testify in an entirely unrelated trial involving firearms evidence. He did go to that trial, and was detained there longer than usual. Meanwhile the people and newspapers of San Antonio were clamoring for action, but the local police were up against a solid stone wall. None of their efforts turned up the slightest clue to the identity of the killer. With no witnesses to the crime, their only hope seemed to lie in the empty cases and fired bullets, yet the state's leading authority in such matters was tied up in court in a distant city, and he had even indicated an inability to be of much help until they sent in some .45 automatics for him to test against the evidence.

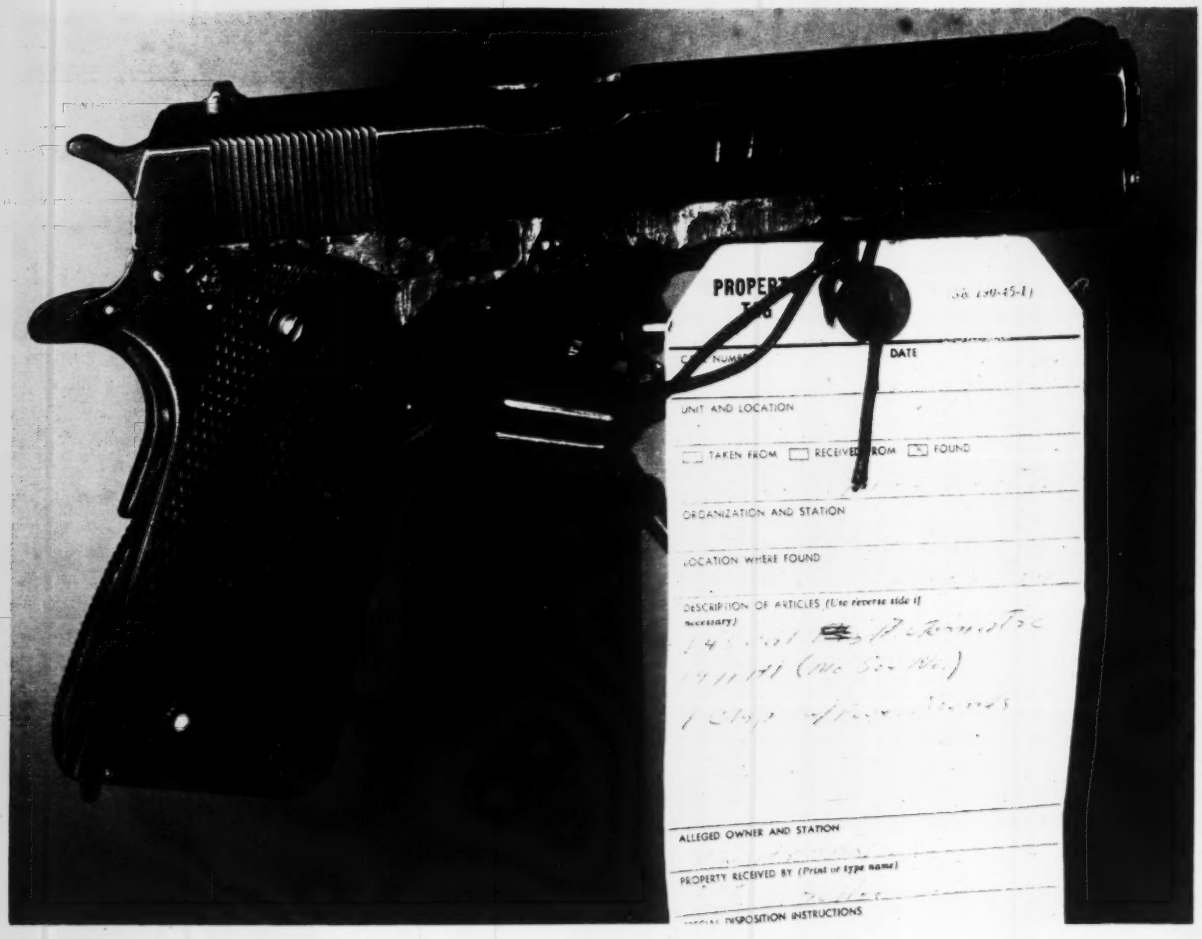
On the night of the robbery and killing, the young murderer returned to Killeen in the stolen car, picked up his juvenile girl friend, and headed for California with her. On the way the auto broke down, so the pair threw away their clothes and hitch hiked the rest of the way to the Golden State. While roaming around together in Southern California, they decided to cross the border into Tijuana, Mexico, but were halted by the authorities.

During the check, the police noted that the young man did not have military orders or a pass, so he was turned over to the military police. He was searched, but had hidden the .45 automatic in his belt at the back of his trousers, rather than at the side or in the front, and the weapon was not found. He and the girl were put into the back seat of a car to be taken to headquarters. During that ride one of the fantastic features of the whole case took place.

The soldier removed the gun from its hiding place, rolled it up in some clothing, and without being seen, threw the bundle out of the moving car, making a quick mental note of just where he had tossed it. He was locked up, while the girl was returned to Killeen as a juvenile.

The serviceman escaped from the

Address: Joel Tisdale, Chief, Identification and Criminal Records Division, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas.



United States Army .45 automatic pistol recovered by the Military Police and identified by Mr. Rymer as being the murder weapon.

brig, made his way back to where he had thrown the pistol, recovered it, and headed back toward Texas, hitching rides along the way. In Arizona he was picked up by one man whom he later killed, stole his car, abandoned the machine in New Mexico, and then continued hitching rides to Killeen.

Once back at Killeen, he immediately contacted his girl friend, who then was registered at a tourist cabin with another young woman. Fearful of being picked up with the murder gun on his person, the wayward soldier hid it under the mattress in the girls' room.

For some undisclosed reason, the military police at Killeen decided to check on the girls at the motel, and called on them there. During the interrogation, one of the girls mentioned that an AWOL soldier had hidden a gun underneath their mattress and that he was right then sleeping in a car outside the building. The girl gave the gun to the M. P's., who immediately took the serviceman into custody.

In making out their report of the apprehension, the military police noted that the serial number of the gun had been filed away, so they dispatched it to Mr. Rymer's office to see if he could raise the number.

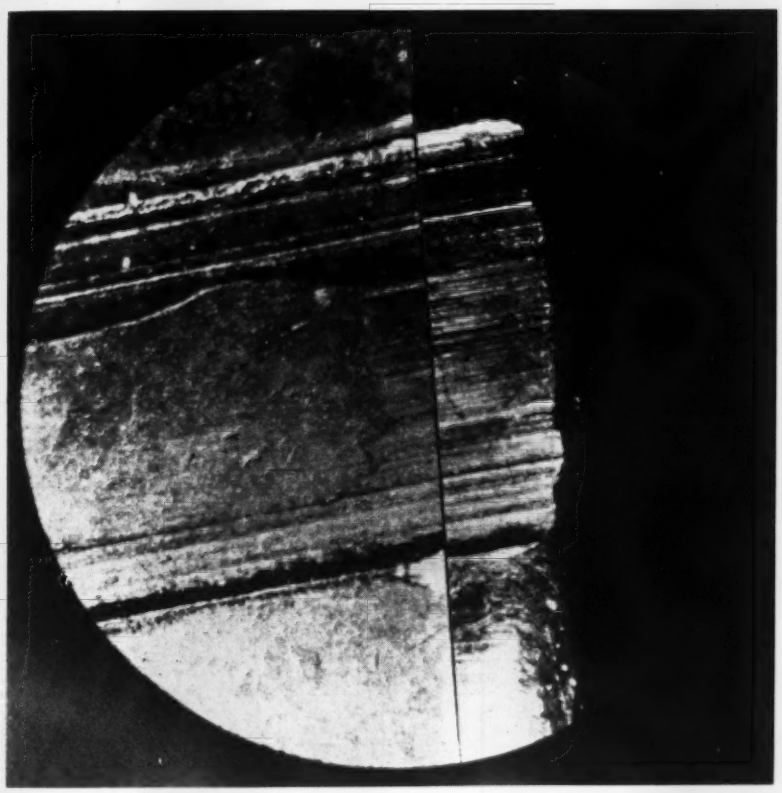
When Rymer returned to his office from the trial in the other city the gun was on his desk, along with several memos to telephone the San Antonio police immediately upon his return. It was then dinner time, but he put in the call to San Antonio.

"We've got to see you immediately, Mr. Rymer," said the officer on the other end of the wire. "That gas station killing has the people in our city concerned and we have practically reached a dead end. Can't we bring the two cases and bullets up to you right now to look over?"

Actually there was not much that the firearms identification man could do with the evidence without some guns to fire for comparison specimens. The San Antonio police said they did have three or four .45 pistols that they wanted him to check pronto, so he told them to come along right away.

The officers arrived an hour and a half or so later with the fatal bullets and cases, plus several suspect weapons. Mr. Rymer went right to work. The evidence cases and bullets had been fired in a .45 automatic, that much he could determine for certain, so he selected some similar ammunition, and made test shots from each of the guns which the officers had brought to him.

He checked all the test cases and bullets against the evidence specimens, but none would match. About 11:30 p.m. he told the men that he



Evidence bullet (right) and test bullet (left) as viewed through microscope by DPS Firearms Expert Fred Rymer.

had had no luck, and that they might as well return to San Antonio to start looking for more .45 automatics. Then he went to his own home and to his own bed in which he had not slept for more than a week.

Bed looked mighty inviting, but just before dozing off he was reviewing in his mind the events of that busy week and the work which had greeted him when he returned to his office late in the afternoon. He wondered just how he would go about bringing out the serial numbers on the gun from Fort Hood—he wondered if he could have missed an identification on the San Antonio evidence and the test ammunition.

Then he sat up in bed with a start.

No, it could not be possible.

It was merely a coincidence that the gun from Fort Hood was a .45 automatic and that the San Antonio gas station attendant had been wantonly slain with a .45 automatic.

It was just a coincidence that the service pistol and the San Antonio evidence had come into his possession within two hours of each other.

It was absolutely silly even to think that there might be any connection between them.

Yet, there might be just such a connection. Preposterous as it might seem, he had that "peculiar hunch," and here's an insight into what makes Fred Rymer one of the leading firearms identification men in the country.

It was then after midnight. He had had a long, hard week in court, had driven hundreds of miles to get home that afternoon, had spent the entire evening trying to aid the San Antonio officers when he could have been with his family. In spite of all that, he jumped out of bed, hurriedly dressed, and drove back to DPS headquarters, wondering all the way if he were out of his mind, but he just had to satisfy himself before he could sleep soundly that night.

Back at the firearms laboratory, he fired several test shots in the Fort Hood automatic, mounted one bullet on the comparison microscope along with one of the fatal bullets, and quickly came up with a match. The other fatal projectile was just as quickly matched with the test bullet. So did the evidence cartridge cases match the test cases he had fired in those wee small hours of the morning.

When the military authorities were informed of the four-way identification, they relinquished the soldier to the San Antonio civil authorities who charged him with armed robbery and murder.

At the trial, Mr. Rymer testified as to his expert findings. When it came time for cross-examination, the counsel for the defense said he had only one question to ask of the witness. Being a former prosecuting attorney, he knew the expert's ability and his honesty. He had even prosecuted cases in which Mr. Rymer had testified for the prosecution.

"Tell me, Mr. Rymer," he said, "What ever made you think of trying to compare the fatal bullets and cartridge cases with ones fired in the numberless gun from Fort Hood?"

"The only explanation I can honestly give you," replied the expert, "is that I had a hunch. Just a hunch, nothing more."

And that *was* the only question the attorney asked Mr. Rymer.

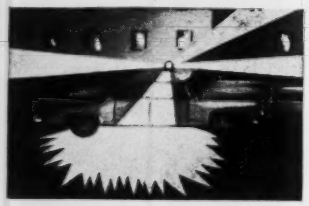
The trial ended in a conviction, thanks to that hunch and to Mr. Rymer's deep interest in serving the people of Texas and his fellow law enforcement officers. The run-away soldier was sentenced to 99 years on

Fatal bullets and fired cartridge cases identified by Mr. Rymer as coming from the AWOL soldier's .45 Service Automatic pistol from which the serial number had been completely removed.

SIRENO
TRADE MARK
INTRODUCES

An Entirely New and Revolutionary Concept in 360° Warning for Men and Fire Apparatus!

MODEL NO. 199



SKY-LIGHTER

"SIRENO" has combined the features of the well-known red revolving light, with the newest concept of "WHITE LIGHT," all in one compact lightweight emergency warning light.

•

* Two brilliant red sealed beam bulbs project 90 explosive flashes per minute through complete 360 degree arc.

•

** Two "high intensity" WHITE SEALED BEAM BULBS revolve through 360 degrees . . . one bulb is aimed up into the sky; the other bulb angles down to illuminate the vehicle and ground.

•

At night, the WHITE BEAM creates a stabbing "finger of light" in the sky, which draws attention down to the revolving red flashes.

The red bulbs can be operated independently from the WHITE bulbs by means of a two-position dash switch.

Write Dept. 41 for FREE bulletin

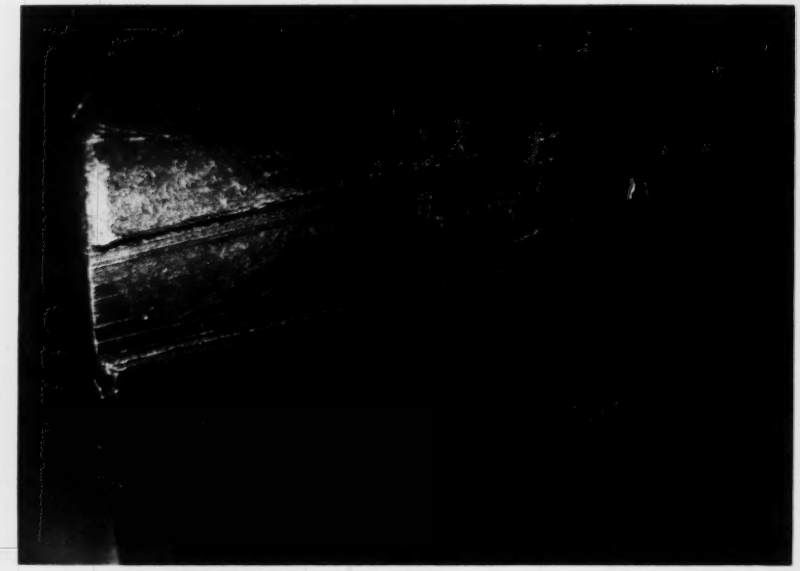
SIRENO CO., INC.

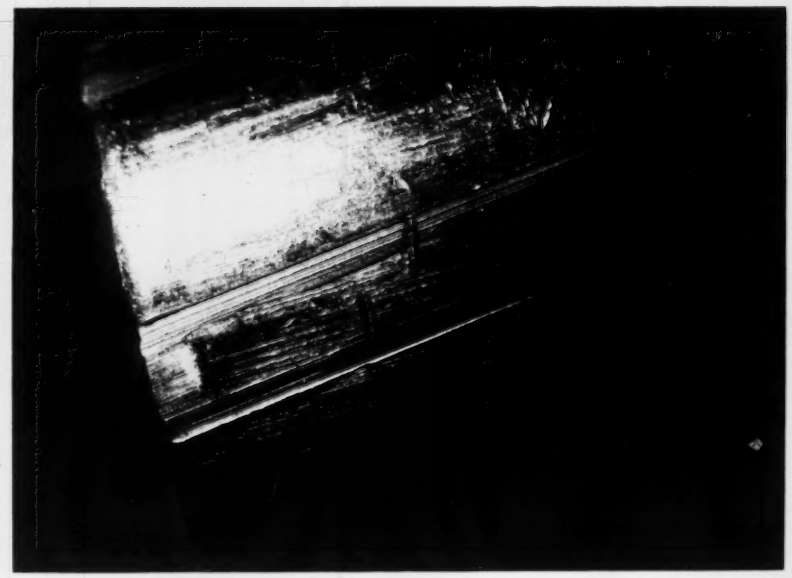
Please send bulletin and information.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....





(Upper) Microscopic view of one of the two bullets removed from the body of the slain San Antonio service station attendant.

(Lower) Microscopic view of the test bullet fired from the suspect's gun.

the armed robbery charge and another 99 years on the murder charge. In addition to that, the State of Arizona has indicted him for the murder of the man who gave him a ride there, and will prosecute him should he ever be discharged from the Texas Penitentiary.

Also thanks to Mr. Rymer's hunch, the San Antonio widow's quick departure for the East was shown to have been made in complete innocence, although at the time it had aroused some curiosity among the investigating officers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every police officer and detective has come into contact with some interesting and unusual case; this is a cordial invitation to send it in for publication in the JOURNAL, including photographic illustrations. Write it up, 1,000 to 2,000 words, clear with your Chief and send it to V. A. Leonard, Editor, P. O. 837, College Station, Pullman, Washington. ★★★

First Aid Equipment for The Emergency Ambulance

By Carl B. Young, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Young holds a B.S. degree in Health Education from the University of Houston; a Master of Public Health degree from the University of North Carolina, in addition to reseach at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, in resuscitation and emergency procedures. He served with the 87th Infantry Division's Medical Battalion, and in the E. T. O. He was an Assistant Director of the Harris County Emergency Corps, Houston, Texas, and held the position as Director, First Aid and Water Safety Services, with the American Red Cross in Corpus Christi, Texas. He is the author of the important book,* TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED *(Charles C Thomas, Publisher), which should be in the hands of everyone confronted with first aid responsibilities. Mr. Young is now engaged in private practice as a Consultant on First Aid and Emergency Services.*

He draws up the specifications in the following article for the essential basic equipment that should be found in every emergency ambulance to insure that mercy does not ride second class.

FIRST aid care by ambulance personnel or law enforcement officers is common sense care. It is rendered to the sick or injured by emergency units to the best of their ability under the circumstances in any given case. This is all any lay person is expected to do. By following accepted first aid procedures most situations can be wisely handled.

In order to render intelligent and safe emergency care, it is essential that ambulance crews and police units carry basic minimum first aid equipment and are trained to use it. The equipment required does not have to be elaborate. A description of the items necessary in an ambulance follows:

A. In the compartment for the patient should be:

1. *A good light,* so placed as to permit careful observation of the patient at night or whenever artificial light is needed.
2. *An aspirator,* mounted against the wall at the head end of the stretcher so as to be easily accessible when suction of the mouth and air pathways is necessary.
3. *A heater,* to insure warmth and to prevent serious shock.
4. An extra stretcher, to convey a second patient suitably.
5. *Additional items,* such as extra linen, restraint straps, and an emesis basin; a box of Kleenex is a very handy item.

B. First aid equipment should include:

1. *A first aid box,* containing only necessary emergency items.
2. *A fracture board,* for spinal fractures.
3. *Splints:*
   a. *Extremity splints,* padded and covered with rubber or plastic sheeting; and
   b. *Half-ring traction splint,* with ankle hitch, ties, and splint support.
4. *Oxygen equipment;* a simple oxygen inhalator and/or a resuscitator.
5. *An ambulance stretcher,* in good condition.
6. *Linen and blankets.*

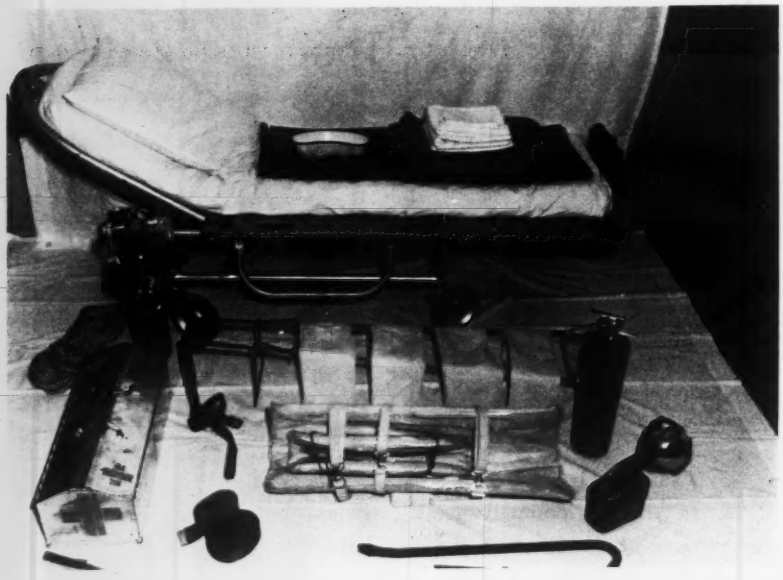
C. *Additional items of a non-medical nature* would include two-way radio communication and adequate warning devices. Auxiliary spot-lights to light up the accident scene can be conveniently mounted on top of the ambulance. A tow rope, hank of light line, wrecking bar, hatchet, crescent wrench, flashlight, and road flares are also essential. They not only serve as valuable tools for use in extracting patients from wrecked autos, but often prove a real asset should the ambulance itself become disabled.

The contents of the first aid kits should be those recommended by the local Medical Society or the Departmental Medical Advisor. Items such as these should be included:

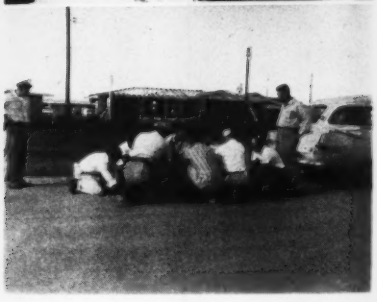
1. *First aid dressings,* which can be Kotex, individually wrapped and labeled.
2. *Triangular bandages,* to hold dressings on. Eight bandages can be cut from one single-size sheet.
3. *Ace bandages,* which are one of the best tools to effect a pressure bandage for control of bleeding.
4. *Tourniquet,* consisting of a triangular bandage and windlass stick.
5. *Bed sheets,* cut into various sizes, wrapped, and labeled "burn sheets."
6. *Universal poison antidote,* for oral poisoning.
7. *Burn medication,* either spray or other substance, as recommended by the Medical Advisor.
8. *Snake bite kit,* in areas where indicated.
9. *Bandage scissors.*
10. *Chest injury packet,* for stab or gunshot wounds of the chest wall.
11. *Resuscitating tubes,* for tube-to-mouth artificial respiration.
12. *Other material,* as the Medical Advisor suggests.

A very practical extremity splint can be made of cardboard, cotton, muslin sheeting, and No. 16 gauge

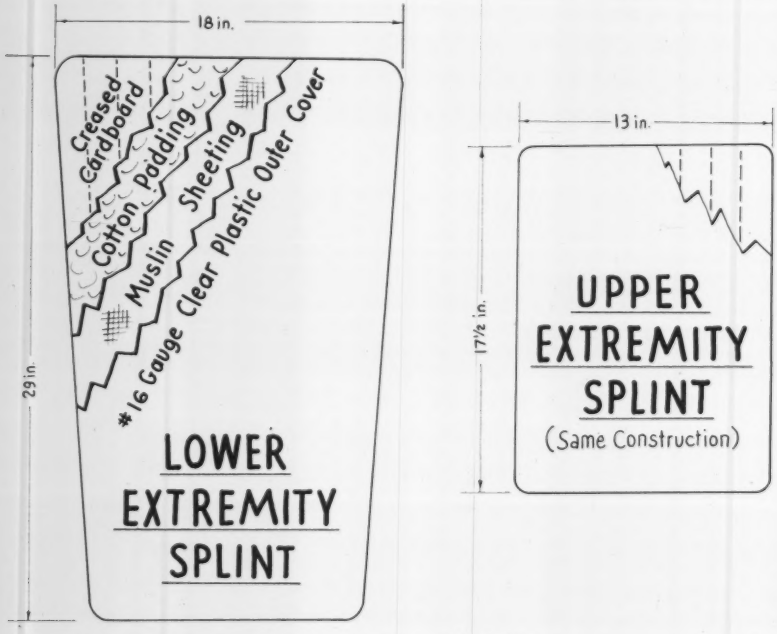
Address: Carl B. Young, Jr., 1906 Huldy, Houston 19, Texas.



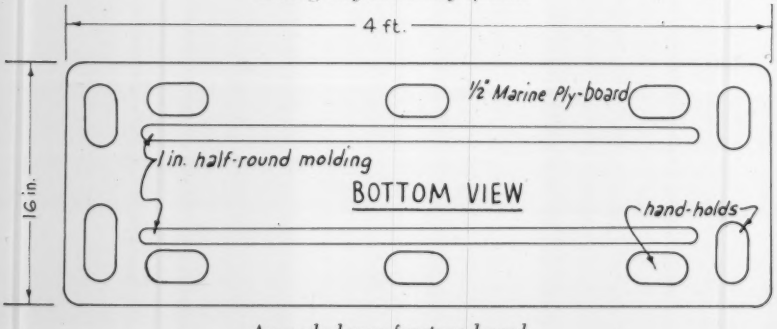
Illustrated above is the minimum basic equipment for an emergency ambulance.



Shown here and on the opposite page are scenes from an Emergency Service Workshop recently held in Corpus Christi, Texas. Training together are ambulance attendants, wrecker drivers, and law enforcement officers. The result is an increased teamwork and efficiency at the accident scene.



Emergency extremity splints.



An ambulance fracture board.

clear plastic seat covers. Measurements are given in Figure 2. This splint is easy and economical to make, and is durable, safe, and almost foolproof to apply. A set can be made up for approximately $3.00. The upper arm is best immobilized by strapping it against the chest wall with wide cravat bandages. For immobilization of the thigh, a half-ring traction splint should be used. An ankle hitch makes application easier and quicker. A well-trained ambulance crew can apply this splint and place the patient on the stretcher and in the ambulance in from four to six minutes. The traction splint relieves pains, cuts down the severity of shock, and facilitates transportation.

Proper handling of spinal fractures at the accident scene is absolutely necessary to prevent permanent paralysis. A rigid support or fracture board should always be used. If a full length fracture board cannot be carried in an ambulance, a short

board may be substituted. A description is given in Figure 3. This board is easily kept under the stretcher mattress, to be pulled out when needed. When not in use, the board is out of sight, takes up no space, and does not prevent the head end of the stretcher from being raised. This board, designed by Mr. John Pope of the Cage-Mills Funeral Home in Corpus Christi, Texas, is also used effectively for removal of patients in automobiles, etc.

An aspirator often plays a vital role following head, neck, and facial injuries when suction of the breathing pathways to clear out blood or vomitus is necessary. A small copper tube can be run from the intake manifold to the suction bottle. A simple valve inserted near the end of the tube allows suction when open. A large catheter tube should be used for suction. ★★★

DEDICATE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH'S NEW CENTRAL STATION

Formal dedication of American District Telegraph Company's new central station at Mineola, Long Island, was held on May 14. Fire and police officials, insurance representatives and business leaders joined ADT executives in an inspection of the new facilities.

The Mineola central station, the second on the island, will safeguard commercial and industrial establishments in Nassau and Suffolk counties. Currently serving more than 300 subscribers, it has direct-wire connections to headquarters of ten fire districts, Nassau County Police Headquarters and police in Garden City and Lynbrook. Businesses in Brooklyn and Queens will continue to be served from the Long Island City central station.

American District Telegraph Company, better known as the ADT System, is a nationwide organization safeguarding 67,000 properties valued at more than 56 billion dollars, not including cash and securities in banks and other financial institutions.

A Regular Feature
Presented Under The Auspices Of

ASSOCIATED POLICE COMMUNICATION OFFICERS, INC.

Edited by Robert A. Mason

The Indianapolis Police Communication System

By Captain Frank D. Campbell

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Captain Campbell, Superintendent of the Police & Fire Radio Division for the City of Indianapolis, began his radio career in a CCC Camp in 1940. During World War II, he received additional training in communications and served as an aviation radioman on fighter planes. Following his Naval career, he attended the Valparaiso Technical Institute, in Valparaiso, Indiana. Upon graduation, he was appointed to the position as Radio Operator with the Indianapolis Police Department. Captain Campbell is continuing his training at Purdue and Indiana extension centers and plans to complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Electronic Engineering in 1960.*

This is the second in a series of articles presenting to readers of the JOURNAL *the story of American and foreign Police communication installations.*

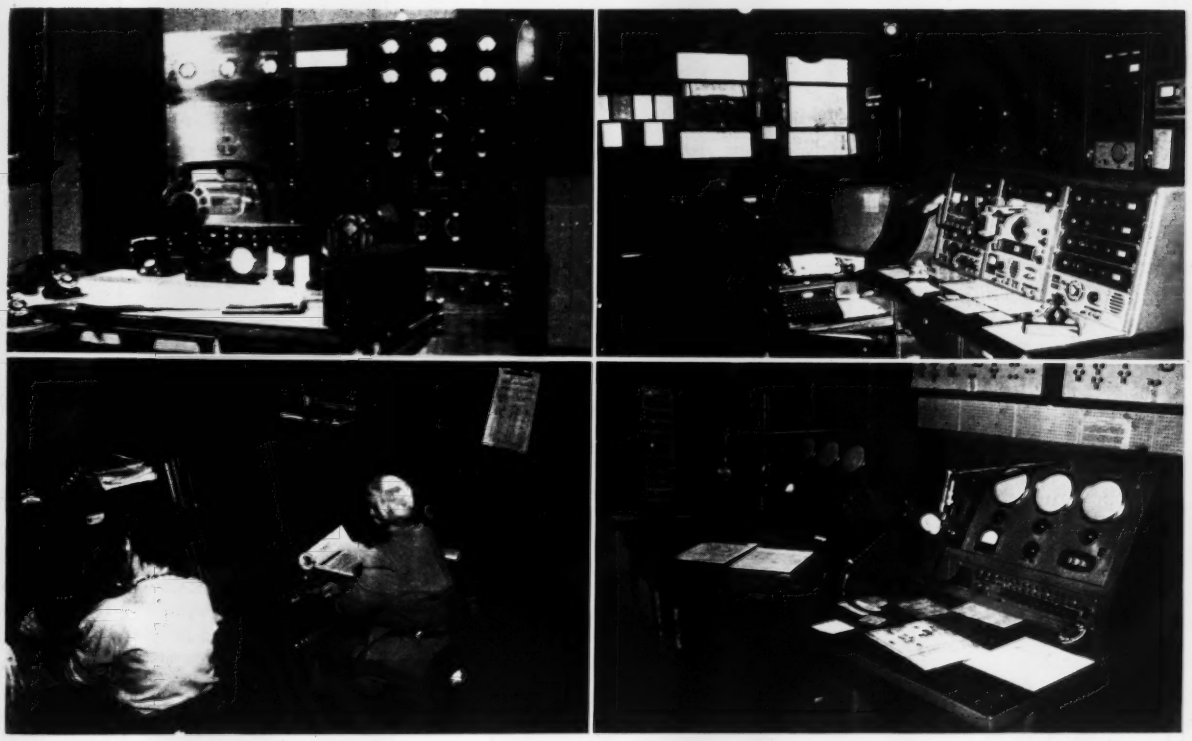
THE Indianapolis Police radio system is the third oldest in the world, going on the air with three one-way radio equipped cars on December 24, 1929. Public subscription of funds financed the original installation. By 1937, one-way radio communication was superceded by two-way and at this time the number of police radio-equipped vehicles had increased to 104. As in other cities, Indianapolis has always been on the alert for better communication facilities and a major improvement occurred in 1945 with the conversion from A.M. to F.M.

The dispatching system in Indianapolis has not changed since its inauguration but a major change is planned as we move into our new City-County Building in 1962. At the present time, when a citizen calls the Police Department by telephone, his first contact is with one of two telephone operators who transfers his call to a Desk Lieutenant or one of two Dispatchers, depending upon the nature of the call. Major emergency calls are routed to the Desk Lieutenant, while routine communication traffic is handled by the two Dispatchers.

Regardless of who takes the call, he dispatches the car or cars to the scene and at the same time changes the status of the car from "in-service" to "out-of-service" by depressing a control push-button. There is one for each car. This changes the control signal light from green to red and corresponding changes occur in lights on a map of the city directly in front of him. Push-button controls are connected in multiple to the Dispatchers, Desk Lieutenant and the Radio Operator. Meanwhile, the Radio Operator at the radio station located a mile and a half from Police Headquarters, work closely with the Dispatcher or Desk Lieutenant in dispatching the car. The Radio Operator logs the run and gives the dispatched car the time as soon as the officer acknowledges the run. When the officer completes his investigation, he reports back "in-service" with the Radio Operator by giving the signal "2" in front of his car number (signal "3" if he is reporting "out-of-service." The Radio Operator again gives him the time and changes the car's status from red ("out-of-service") to green ("in-service"), with corresponding changes in the signal lights on the map. There are 44 push-buttons with 88 lights in each of the three positions to coordinate this operation. The officers in both the one-man and two-man cars are required to record each run and the time of the run on their daily report sheets.

The Uniform Division operates on a duplex system, receiving on 155.01 mc., and transmitting on 154.71, with 155.01 mc., for three-way. There are 128 police cars operating on this frequency. During the past year, Traffic Division vehicles were placed on their own frequency of 158.85 mc., operating simplex. The Division has 106 cars on their system, operating similar to the Uniform Division, with the exception of a Radio Operator. All motorcycles, solo and three-wheelers, are equipped with two-way radio. The Traffic Division also has five radar equipped cars to

Address: Capt. Frank D. Campbell, Superintendent of the Police & Fire Radio Division, Police Department, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.



(Upper left) First radio operator's console, 1931, Indianapolis Police Radio Station.

(Upper right) Indianapolis Police Radio operation room as seen today with all modern equipment.

(Lower left) Two positions at Emergency Police and Fire Reporting Board at Police Headquarters. This board is alongside the PBX boards.

(Lower right) Two positions at dispatcher's console, Indianapolis Police Headquarters.

aid in speeding enforcement operations.

At the time of moving into the new City-County Building, a conversion will be made to the complaint-clerk system, relieving the Dispatchers of the necessity for answering telephone calls.

Communications from foot patrolmen, district cars, detectives and citizens are received via 654 police and fire reporting boxes located throughout Indianapolis. These boxes contain a telephone handset and when lifted from its cradle, an indicator light turns on in the Fire Dispatcher's office. This call will normally be answered by the Fire Dispatcher. However, if a push-button switch at the top of the box had been depressed before removing the handset from its cradle, then the call would go direct to Police Headquarters. All calls, whether to the Fire Department or Police Department, are recorded on a paper tape—with the box number, month, day of the month, hour and the minute of the hour. The location of the box is automatic since the number of the box can be seen above the indicator lights. Tie lines connect each switchboard to other telephones throughout Fire and Police Headquarters buildings. Therefore, an officer in the field may utilize this system 24 hours a day and save valuable air time for more important radio messages.

The Radio Division has a personnel strength of thirty-six. Eleven civilian PBX and reporting board operators, nine Sergeant Dispatchers and three Desk Lieutenants constitute the communication center at Police Headquarters. Located at the Radio Station, where all the equipment and maintenance work is done, are ten Technical Sergeants, a Technical Lieutenant and a Captain plus the Secretary.

Dispatchers are chosen from the ranks of the Uniform and Traffic Divisions with a preference for men who are interested in this type of assignment and can maintain a level head in emergency situations. These men attend communication seminars given by the Indiana Chapter of APCO and special dispatcher schools operated within the Department. The Technical Sergeants keep abreast of new developments by attending in-the-plant training at the factory, both in radar and mobile communication. Speech classes and parliamentary law courses also aid these men in carrying out their important assignments.

Today, Indianapolis with a population of 500,000 covering an area of 65 square miles and with a police force of 800 men, now has a total of 234 police radio-equipped vehicles. The Indianapolis Police Department will continue to be on the alert for improved methods and procedures with which it may better serve the people in this major American city.

★★★

COMBAT SHOOTING

POLICE FIREARMS — AMMUNITION — SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

The .357 Magnum

By Deputy Chief Inspector Paul B. Weston (Ret.)
New York City Police Department

DOUGLAS B. WESSON developed the .357 Magnum. The scion of a grand New England family that has been in the handgun business since 1856, Doug had an inherited interest in revolvers. Acting in concert with the technical experts at Smith and Wesson's Springfield plant Doug Wesson designed a weapon which has been used successfully on big game for over ten years. In the original field test of this new gun and cartridge Wesson reported killing an antelope, an elk, and a moose. He reported: ". . . my point has been made, one shot with a Magnum was all that was needed to down really big game."

However, this new weapon was originally designed for police use!

"The original thought," Wesson wrote in *Burning Powder,* "in developing the Smith and Wesson .357 Magnum revolver was an arm compact enough to allow it to be handled freely and rapidly in a police cruiser car and powerful enough to take the place of the much longer and therefore more awkward handling rifle."

Doug could have named his new magnum the .38 Magnum, but he wanted a name which would clearly delineate the fact that this new gun was not just a "suped-up" .38 Special, but a *new* cartridge designed for use in a *new* gun.

Wesson knew that the bore diameter of revolvers chambered for the .38 Special was within a few thousands of .357—despite the fact they have always been known as .38's and thus implied a bore diameter of .380. The choice of .357 Magnum as a name for the new combination set it apart from the .38 Specials, yet maintained the same bore diameter.

To guard against accidents the new cartridge was designed .135 inches longer than the standard .38 Special. The diameter of the new cartridge remained the same as the .38 Special. These two design features meant that the .357 Magnum could not be fired accidentally in a weapon chambered for the .38 Special as the extra cartridge length precludes closing the cylinder, but any .38 Special cartridge can be fired safely in the .357 Magnum revolver.

Address: Paul B. Weston, 2420 No. 57th Ave., West Hollywood, Florida.

IMPACT POWER

Elmer Keith, possibly the top large calibre six-gun expert, worked with Wesson on developing this magnum combination. Keith urged development of a cartridge with a larger cross-sectional density: a magnum of .44 or .45 calibre.

Increased cross-sectional density will improve impact power a great deal, but Wesson insisted that the new weapon must be capable of handling the standard .38 Special police ammunition as well as the new magnum loads. He maintained that it was important to guard against having a fine revolver, but no ammunition. If the new weapon could shoot standard .38 Specials then ammunition would always be available.

Since Wesson was maintaining the same bore diameter as the .38 Special his only method of securing greater impact power was to speed up the projectile. The same bullet traveling at greatly increased velocity delivers much greater impact energy.

The "knock-'em-down" characteristics of the .357 Magnum can be readily visualized by the fact that a 158 grain lead bullet achieves a velocity of 1,450 feet per second. Compare this with the 870 feet per second normal velocity of the same bullet in .38 Special calibre. This increase in velocity gives the .357 Magnum a muzzle energy (valid measurement of impact power) of 690 foot pounds compared to the 266 foot pounds of muzzle energy of the .38 Special. Almost three times as much impact power!

"Apparent" shock power is also almost three to one. This test can be made by any police officer. It involves firing into a telephone book with both calibre cartridges and observing results. I set up the telephone book at 15 yards and loaded my cylinder with two shells, one a .38 Special and the other a .357 Magnum, setting the cylinder so that the .38 Special would be fired first. Incidentally, the point of impact of these two loads is practically the same at this range.

The impact of the .38 Special threw a small amount of "snow" into the air. "Snow" is a puff of white material resulting from the thin pages of the telephone book being broken up and driven ahead of the bullet. The

impact of the .357 Magnum created almost three times as much snow.

To check my visual impression of the shock power of these two cartridges I examined the exit holes in the telephone book and found the .357 Magnum hole to be slightly more than twice as large as the .38 Special. Proof that the eye of an observer registers a true picture in the "snow" tests.

COST FACTOR

I'm certain Doug Wesson counted on police departments purchasing his new revolver, the original price was $125.00—out of a policeman's price range. Smith and Wesson now offers two models for police service in the .357 Magnum calibre. The .357 *Combat Magnum* is a target grade gun designed for holster use. It has a 4-inch barrel, a ramp front sight and adjustable rear sight, checkered target grips, and weighs 35 ounces. The list price of this revolver is $100.00, but this firm also offers the *Highway Patrolman*, a .357 Magnum with either a 4- or 6-inch barrel at a list price of $85.00. This lower-priced weapon has a ramp front sight and adjustable rear sight, checkered Magna grips, and weighs 41¾ ounces with a 4-inch barrel and 44 ounces with the 6-inch barrel.

Police officers purchasing either of these two guns for service use will not have to pay the Federal Excise tax of 10 per cent. In the Miami (Florida) area the .357 *Combat Magnum* can be purchased for $93.85 in either blue or nickle finish, and the .357 *Highway Patrolman* in blue only sells for $79.77.

Fred A. Roff, Jr., President of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., accomplished the remarkable feat of putting a revolver chambered for the .357 Magnum on the market well within the price range of a police officer. Roff is a police-oriented firearms executive, his late father was Chief of Police of Morristown, New Jersey, and a former president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Roff has a dedicated interest in the police service and is responsible for Colt's "Police Price" —a policy of giving police officers buying weapons for service use an additional discount in addition to the Federal Excise tax exemption.

The Colt *Three-fifty-seven* is chambered for the .357 Magnum and lists at $75.00. It can be purchased locally by police officers for service use at their special police price of $56.34. Now, no police officer can say that a .357 Magnum is out of his price class.

The Colt *Three-fifty-seven* can be secured in either a 4- or a 6-inch barrel length, weighing 36 ounces with the 4-inch barrel and 39 ounces with the longer barrel. It has a grooved trigger; a ramp front sight and adjustable rear sight; and full-checkered grips. A wide hammer spur and target stocks are available for about $7.00 additional.

Millard E. Jones, of Jones' Hollywood Hardware Company in Hollywood (Florida), is another police-oriented

The Colt Three-fifty-seven for police use. The 4-inch barrel has a ramp front sight, the rear sight is adjustable for both windage and elevation, and the stocks illustrated help in distributing the effect of the .357 Magnum recoil.

member of the firearms trade. The registered Colt dealer of this South Florida community, Jones has established a fine rapport between his concern and police officers for miles around. Knowing that one of the problems of police officers serving in this area is damage to weapons due to rust because of the salt air, Millard fought with the Colt people to provide the *Three-fifty-seven* in nickle finish. Denied this improvement initially, Jones followed it up with a letter to Colt's that he could get Smith and Wesson .357 Magnums in nickle finish. . . . He now stocks what the Colt firm should term the "Jones Special *Three-fifty-seven*"—nickle finish, with wide hammer spur and target grips. Jones had to pay extra for the rust-resistant finish, but he retails this gun to police officers for service use at Colt's special police price of $71.31 and it is a service revolver ideally suited to the local climate.

SAFETY MARGIN

Jones has thoroughly examined the .357 Magnum as a police weapon and pointed out something that had escaped my notice, and that is the extra margin of protection afforded by these magnums. "A lot of .38 Special ammunition is being reloaded for range practice by policemen or others with little experience," he explained. "Accidents have ruined regular .38 Special revolvers, but when .38 Specials are fired in a .357 Magnum revolver there is little likelihood of an accident. Reloading mistakes still don't equal the pressures generated by the .357 Magnum."

THE "WESTON LOADING"

I think an ideal loading of a .357 Magnum revolver carried by officers on police patrol is to load three adjoining chambers with .38 Special cartridges and the remaining three chambers with .357 Magnum cartridges. The cylinder can be easily adjusted upon closing and locking in place so that the .38 Special loads will be fired first, followed by the magnums.

Smith and Wesson's .357 Magnum in 3½-inch barrel length. Note the ramp front sight and adjustable rear sight. This is a fine "snub-nose" for a detective requiring optimum impact power.

This "Weston loading" provides an officer with three fast shots—without too much recoil—plus a "ready reserve" of the heavier .357 Magnums in the event the combat situation requires their use.

The excessive recoil of the .357 Magnum does slow down rapidity of fire. The "Whooom" and the wallop of the recoil jars anyone shooting this heavy calibre for the first time, and while practice overcomes the shock of the loud report, no amount of shooting seems to overcome the effect of recoil.

Of course, the additional impact power of the .357 Magnum compensates for this excessive recoil, but it is something to be considered in police combat shooting as it slows down recovery of aim and therefore delivery of accurate fire.

This excessive recoil is not too meaningful in double-action shooting from the hip or from the two-hand kneeling position. In double-action aimed fire, using a two-stage trigger pull, it is less noticeable than in single-action fire, but this may only be due to the fact that the thumb is carried in a low position and the grip is kept locked for all six shots.

CONCLUSION

Police training officers should study the .357 Magnum in relation to combat problems in police operations within their community, and report to the Department on the merits of this weapon.

Newly appointed police officers should certainly consider buying a revolver of such versatility, strength, and "knock-'em-down" characteristics. Older police officers should certainly weigh the advisability of trading their present weapons in for a "good deal" in purchasing a .357 Magnum.

Policing can be dangerous business. Any weapon which delivers sufficient shock power to immobilize an opponent is one which I heartily recommend to all police officers. ★★★

TRAIN YOUR MEN TO SHOOT

Through Unit Affiliation With the National Rifle Association

Organized training and competition are essential to every police unit. Your men in uniform and in plain clothes are required to carry guns and use them effectively when the occasion demands it. They need continuous practice. Recruits who need marksmanship training are being added to your force. Require your men to fire qualifying scores periodically and plan a schedule of training and firing that will insure improvement.

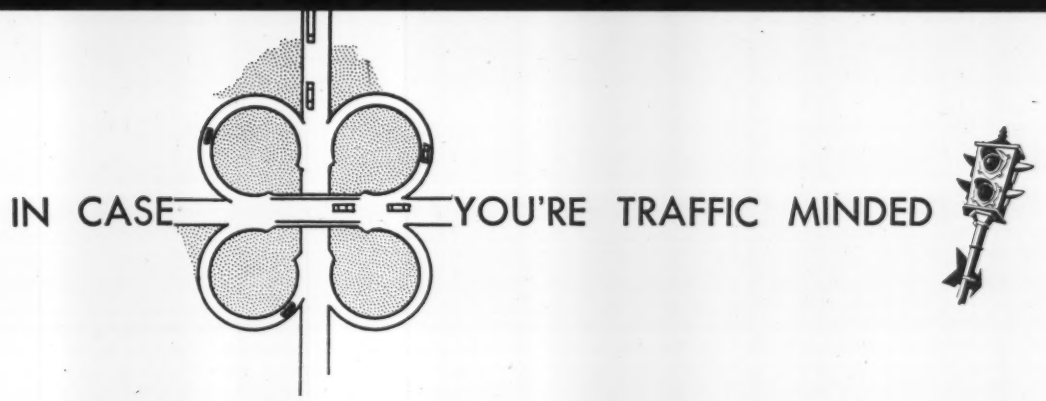
The way to do this—affiliate your department, large or small, with the National Rifle Association of America, governing body for pistol and rifle shooting since 1871. NRA provides its thousands of affiliated organizations with the services they need. NRA affiliation brings all the know-how of an experienced national organization to each unit. It helps you to provide a complete year-round shooting program, including:

1. Marksmanship Instructor Training Programs.
2. Basic pistol and rifle instruction for members.
3. Qualification courses and awards.
4. League firing with winning teams firing for state and national championships.
5. Eligibility to fire in NRA Registered and Approved Tournaments.
6. Free range construction plans.
7. Free consultation service through the NRA Firearms Information Service.
8. The privileges of using U. S. Government guns and equipment for practice. Note—Municipal Police Departments, State Police and other law enforcement agencies not eligible for assistance through military sources may (without cost) enroll with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship and through this agency, the organization or unit may request a free issue of: four .45 caliber pistols, four .30 caliber M1 (Garand semi-automatic) rifles, four 22 caliber rifles and .30 caliber target carriers, field telephones, wire, etc. Ammunition, targets and other supplies can be purchased at U. S. Government cost.

If you do not already have an application form for affiliation of a police unit with the NRA, request one promptly—Write to—The National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FORMER FBI AGENT APPOINTED BY MOSLER

Francis J. Mattes, a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been appointed head of the newly formed Protection Advisory Bureau of the Mosler Safe Company, 320 Fifth Ave., New York City. The new bureau will consolidate all of the security services of the Mosler Safe Company according to its president, Edwin H. Mosler, Jr. He stated that Mattes, an expert in crime prevention and security problems, will be available to counsel any firm that has problems in the field.



Yale University Addresses Its Attention To the Traffic Problem

By Frederick W. Hurd, C.E.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *A major bright spot on the police horizon is the increasing number of the nation's universities and colleges who are bringing their research and training resources into effective contact with the traffic problem. Prominent among those institutions where these important programs are in force is Yale University where, under the capable direction of Professor Frederick W. Hurd, the Bureau of Highway Traffic has made notable contributions in the approach to this social problem. The* JOURNAL *is pleased to present the first in a series of articles dealing with university and college level training for career service in the field of traffic administration. Cities and states may well look to these sources for trained personnel in this critical area of traffic regulation and control.*

WITH the graduation of a class of 41 men in May, 1958, the Bureau of Highway Traffic passed another milestone in its continuing service in the field of Highway Transportation. The three basic elements of this service are the Graduate Training Program. Research, and the cooperation with other agencies seeking solutions to the many problems related to the movement of persons and goods.

The future is even more promising as we reflect on the developments that are sure to come. These include: progress in a tremendous highway construction program, the application of electronics and other scientific processes in study and solution of problems and operation of the highway system, the changing patterns of urban life through renewal and redevelopment programs, and many others.

In viewing the past and facing the future, the Bureau wishes to extend appreciation to the Automotive Safety Foundation, representing many phases of industry, for its continuing support of its Graduate Training Program and some aspects of its Research Program.

Address: Professor Frederick W. Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Connecticut.

THE GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM

The Bureau of Highway Traffic course in traffic engineering covers a full academic year with classes starting in September and terminating the following May. The course is devoted entirely to highway traffic operations and is designed to equip men for responsible technical and administrative positions in this field of work upon graduation.

Of the 41 men trained during the 1957-58 academic year, 27 had previous experience with public or quasi-public agencies. Four had been employed by consultants working in the highway field and seven had had no previous experience in traffic engineering or related work. Foreign countries sent four students. It is of interest to note that a number of men in this class received either total or partial support from their employers with the understanding they would return on completion of their training. Cities and states are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that this is the best method of obtaining trained men.

The Bureau has graduated 479 men. Of these, 90.2 per cent remain active in the traffic engineering profession. The table on the next page shows the field of employment of all Bureau graduates.

About 250 graduates of the Bureau are now employed by divisions of state, county and city governments, and other public agencies dealing with street and highway traffic matters. Most of the remaining 150 graduates are working with national organizations and commercial agencies in the field of highway transportation.

Graduates of the Bureau are principal or assistant traffic engineers in 20 of the state highway departments and in over half of the cities with populations of 100,000 or more. They are practicing in 43 states and many of the limited number of foreign graduates hold key traffic positions in 24 foreign or overseas nations. The demand

The Advisory Council of the Yale Bureau of Highway Traffic.

Graduating Class—1956-1957.

EMPLOYMENT OF BUREAU GRADUATES SUMMER 1958

Type of Employment	*Number*	*Per Cent*
City, County and Metropolitan	118	24.6
State and Territorial	114	23.8
Authorities and Other Public Highway Agencies	20	4.2
U. S. Government	10	2.1
U. S. Armed Services	10	2.1
Traffic and Safety Associations	23	4.8
Education and Research	16	3.3
Traffic Consulting	45	9.4
Traffic Equipment Companies	7	1.5
Insurance Companies	5	1.0
Other Related Fields	9	1.9
Foreign Countries	59	12.3
Non-Related Fields	21	4.4
Unknown	16	3.3
Deceased	6	1.3
Total	479	100.0

from foreign nations for Bureau training has sharply increased in recent years.

Field Trips

The entire class of 1957-1958 participated in two major field trips as a required part of the training program. One of these was a trip to the Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board in Washington, D. C. The opportunity to hear papers on various research projects and to meet many leaders in the field of Highway Research is considered invaluable. The second trip was when the class spent an interesting day inspecting facilities of the Port of New York Authority. A short visit to the Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control at Saugatuck, Connecticut, and an afternoon inspection trip of parking garages in Hartford, Connecticut coupled with an evening inspection of highway lighting, concluded the activities of this nature.

Special Training

In addition to their work in connection with the regular graduate training program, various staff members participated in other training activities. Notable among these is a one semester elective that is offered in cooperation with the graduate program in Planning of the Yale School of Architecture and Design. Another is an undergraduate course in Transportation given by Bureau staff members in the Civil Engineering Department of the Yale School of Engineering. This, too, is a one semester credit course. A Bureau staff member also aided in the instruction of a short course at Northwestern University.

The Highway Transportation Library of the Bureau is available to, and was used during the year by, many visiting engineers and researchers from the United States as well as foreign countries. This library is still considered to be one of the most complete on the subject of highway transportation.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Yale Highway Traffic Alumni Association was organized in 1952. It is an informal organization with no officers except a general chairman who is elected each year at the "reunion" held as a luncheon at the Annual Meeting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers.

The objectives of the organization are to provide the opportunity for class reunions, for graduates of different years to become better acquainted, and to informally discuss matters of interest to the graduates.

The General Chairmen of the Alumni Association, and their year of office, have been as follows:

Robert S. Holmes	1952-53
Gordon K. Gravelle	1953-54
James H. Hardy	1954-55
William E. Corgill	1955-56
Carlton C. Robinson	1956-57
Edmund R. Ricker	1957-58

Fellowships and Scholarships

Twenty-seven of the men in the class of 1958 were aided through financial assistance generously contributed by agencies interested in meeting the traffic problem with trained engineers. Twenty fellowships were provided by the Automotive Safety Foundation; five were furnished

by the Esso Safety Foundation; and the James S. Kemper Foundation, and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company each furnished one fellowship. Some foreign students were aided by funds from the International Road Educational Foundation. Funds from all fellowships were used by the men for tuition and modest living expenses. Four men were aided by tuition scholarships. One student from Australia was aided financially by the Sidney Myer Fellowship.

Research

Several research projects were carried out by staff members of the Bureau in conjunction with their regular duties of training men for the professional field. These projects, which are in various stages of development are as follows:

Administration of Urban Transportation

A study of various functions that are carried out in the complete program of Urban Transportation, determining scope of the problem, manpower and financial requirements, and determining organizational patterns and administrative practices that will best enable a community to meet the problem of providing the best use of its street system.

Traffic Performance of a Parkway During Limited Capacity Conditions

An analysis of the velocity-volume-density characteristics of a parkway during limited capacity conditions resulting from a temporary bridge. The study relates to factors that limit the volume and velocity of a traffic stream when vehicles must be driven at an arbitrarily low speed limit and the volume of traffic exceeds the capacity of the highway. The study identifies a critical speed, which when not attainable results in severe capacity limitation. This study has been published in the Highway Research Board Proceedings.

Relationship Between Speed, Driver Characteristics And Driving Record

The objective of the study is to determine whether any relationship exists between the free speed chosen by a motor vehicle operator under varying highway conditions, the characteristics of the driver and the operator's driving record over a period of several years as reflected in accident involvance and moving traffic violations. This study is based upon data obtained with the cooperation of state police in Connecticut and Virginia.

Student Theses

As part of the academic training, each student is required to make studies and develop a thesis on some phase of traffic operations. The subjects of these studies include basic characteristics as well as a wide range of problems in the operational field. ★★★

NEW! MITYMITE THUMB CUFFS

Precision Made

ACTUAL SIZE
Weighs only 4 oz.

POSITIVE ACTION

Lightweight, rustproof stainless steel, made to withstand a 2,500 lb. pull test, 1,500 lb. twist test and 500 lb. bending test.

KEY IS INTERCHANGEABLE WITH STANDARD AMERICAN HANDCUFF KEYS

Ideal for use by juvenile officers, and as an auxiliary restraint device by uniformed officers and detectives. Convenient and practical for off-duty wear.

ORDER NOW

Orders to individuals shipped COD unless payment accompanies order. Add 32¢ sales tax in California

7.95

Distributed Exclusively by

George F. Cake Co.

Law Enforcement Equipment

P. O. Box 649 Berkeley, Calif.

ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC INTERROGATION · TRUTH THROUGH SCIENCE

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Who Is A Fit Polygraph Subject?

By Robert D. Steel

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second and final article in a series of two dealing with an important phase of deception detection—the fitness of the subject for polygraph examination.*

LEAVING the serious side for the moment, let's consider the ordinary thief who continues to take things which do not belong to him until such behavior develops into a habit. Some persons become kleptomaniacs, and before their true condition is known, an examination of the loot can be very puzzling. The most graphic example of this type of problem, is the story about the fellow who worked on a military reservation and each day at quitting time he was observed to push a wheelbarrow full of straw through the main gate, on his way home. Each time the guards would search all through the straw without finding anything, and would then permit the man to proceed. Finally, in exasperation, the head of security instructed the guards to apprehend this man on his way out that day and bring him to the office for questioning. When this was done, the man was questioned very firmly and informed that it was known that he was stealing something, and he was asked if he would submit to polygraph examination. The man then said, "Well, I might as well tell you because you will find out anyway —I've been stealing wheel-barrows."

As further examples of how perplexing cases of questionable behavior can be, are the following involving suspected murder. A young fellow in the service volunteered the information that a few weeks previous he had shot and killed a man. He was brought in for polygraph examination because his story was so fantastic; but the polygrams were found to contain no deception criteria and it was the opinion of the examiner that the boy was being truthful in the matter.

His story was as follows: he had been home on leave during which time he took a double-barrelled antique pistol which belonged to his father, without his father's knowledge or permission. He carried the gun in his coat pocket while hitch hiking back to his duty station, where he planned to clean the rust from the gun and restore it to good operating condition. He received different rides for short distances and about midnight while thumbing a ride in a sea-coast resort area, was picked up by a middle aged man driving a sports car. A short distance down the road the man stated he was approaching the area of his home and suggested that the lad stop by for a "minute," after which the man promised he would drive the boy on to his duty station.

After getting in the house, the man brought the lad a can of beer from the kitchen and excused himself. A few minutes later he reappeared in the living room completely nude, and advanced toward the boy who jumped to his feet and grabbed his coat in an attempt to bolt from the house. The man grabbed the boy and attempted to hold him close. The boy managed to get the gun from the coat pocket and after warning the man, fired a shot into the man's stomach area. This caused the man to fall back momentarily, but again renewed his advances as if not wounded seriously. The boy stated that the firing pieces of the gun broke off when it fired the first time, so that he could not fire again. He then ran from the house, and heard the man yell, "I could have you put in jail for this." The boy stated he ran three blocks to the main highway before he realized he still had the gun in his hand,

Address: Mr. Robert D. Steel, P. O. Box 85, San Diego 15, California.

and then threw it into a vacant lot nearby, before catching a bus that came along.

At the conclusion of the examination, arrangements were made to transport the lad to the area he described some distance up the coast. This young man pointed out the vacant lot, and after a short search, the gun was recovered in the broken condition described. The lad then pointed out the house in which the incident occurred. Further investigation established that the story was true in every detail, except that the man fortunately survived. The bullet entered just below the left rib area, and ranged upward until it emerged near the right collarbone, miraculously missing all vital organs. The man had been found by a friend and driven to a hospital where he reported he had been shot by an "intruder." When informed of the identity of the boy, the man for very obvious reasons declined to sign a complaint for prosecution.

A few weeks later, another young fellow volunteered that he had killed a man a short time before entering the service, about one year previous. This young man told in vivid detail how he had been driving home from work late at night, near an east coast city, when he was side swiped slightly by an overtaking automobile. He stated he increased his speed sufficiently to catch up with this car along this country highway, and signalled the driver to stop. After both cars had stopped, the driver of the other automobile emerged with an open blade knife in his hand, and advanced with the angry threat that he was going to kill the boy. The young man described his attacker as a large colored man. He described how he retreated around his car, followed by this man; and the boy removed a .22 calibre rifle from the floorboard behind the rear seat of his car. He then pointed the rifle at his attacker and warned him to stop his threats and urged him to depart. Instead, he claimed that the man advanced near enough to cut his shirt with one swing of the knife, at which point the boy fired the rifle into the man's middle. This had no apparent affect, and the man kept advancing. A second shot was fired into the man's chest, and he slumped to the ground.

The boy described how he dragged the body to the car trunk and loaded it in. Then he stopped by his home, where he got a shovel, before proceeding to a river several miles away. After driving off the highway, down a dirt road under the bridge and along the river bank, he finally stopped near a camping area. During the next two hours or so he dug a deep grave in the sand in the dry river bottom area near the bank; where he buried the body. He stated he later noticed the man's car remained where the shooting took place for about a week before it disappeared. He claimed he never learned the man's identity, or saw any mention in the papers.

After examining this young man on the polygraph, the polygrams were found to contain no deception criteria. He was examined on two consecutive days with the same results; and each day he drew a map showing the location of the body, with no variation as to detail. Arrangements were made to conduct appropriate investigation in the area described. You can imagine this examiner's chagrin when word was received that upon returning to the area, the young man had been escorted to the river, where it was found that the location pointed out was then under several feet of water, making it impossible to dig for the body; and subsequently the young man requested that he be locked in jail, as there were "two little men" following him, who could "not get through the bars" to him and therefore he felt safer in jail.

A later report revealed that a psychiatrist examined the young man and was of the opinion that the story of the killing could still be true, regardless of the lad's present mental condition. Assuming that it was not actually true, nevertheless the young man *believed* his story to be true, at the time of the polygraph examination. It is not an uncommon occurrence for individuals suffering from mental disorders to project themselves into situations, and "truthfully" confess to crimes in which they had not the least actual connection in fact.

A classic illustration of present day superstition, which sometimes plays a major role in crime motivation, was reported in an article appearing in *TIME* magazine, 2 June 1958 issue. It reads as follows:

"After 40 years of working in New York restaurants, Wat Kam-san, 60, went back in January to the China he had left as a teen-ager. Bachelor Wat was in for a jolt. Although he had dutifully sent money to the home folks for 40 years, he had overlooked someone. The someone: his wife.

"Summoned into Hong Kong's magistracy court, Wat protested that he had never seen or heard of the woman, Chan Kam, 53, who was suing him for

Now! POLICE OFFICERS in Every Locality May Have the Benefit of This ADVANCED TRAINING

"POLICE PRACTICE, PROCEDURE AND SCIENCE"

New "Pay-by-the-Lesson" Plan
NO BURDENSOME TIME PAYMENTS
Set your own study pace. You may take up to 2 years for completion of your course.
APPROVED FOR KOREAN VETS!
VA Pays Entire Cost of Training
A comprehensive correspondence course for Police Officers who wish to increase their technical knowledge and practical efficiency. While invaluable for promotional preparation, it is also of great advantage in the daily work and duties of Police Officers everywhere.
12 INTERESTING LESSONS
Test questions with each lesson are rated and returned to you with model answers.
2 WRITTEN TRIAL EXAMS
Rated and returned with individual comments and constructive criticism by examiners experienced in Police work.
Ask Your Own Superior Officers!
Send for Full Information and Detailed Outline of Course. Ask for Booklet P-7.

DELEHANTY
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Licensed by State of New York
113 E. 15th St., New York 3, N. Y.
OVER 85 % of N. Y. C. Police Officers are Delehanty Trained

An indispensible, concise Training Pamphlet

Coping With Shoplifting

Giving types, methods used, apprehension, etc.

Shoplifting needs a concentrated drive by Merchants and Police

$1 prepaid. 40% disc., 25 or more copies

ROGERS & ASSOCIATES

520 W. 7th St.
Los Angeles 14, Calif.

maintenance and claiming they had been married for 26 years. The woman admitted that she had never before laid eyes on Wat. But Wat's sister-in-law, Yip Wan-tai, testified that before Wat's mother died in 1932, the mother had instructed her to marry Wat to Chan, then 28. The ceremony was duly carried out: the bride wore red, and Wat was represented, said Yip, by a rooster. No one ever told Wat about the wedding, said Yip, 'because the whole family depended on him, and I didn't want to upset him with the news.'

"Under Chinese law and customs, which are binding in Hong Kong courts, proxy weddings are legal, and senior relatives may sponsor them. But under cross-examination, sister-in-law Yip admitted that she had not really used a rooster as Wat's proxy. Yip explained that she feared that the rooster would die before Wat returned—certainly an ill omen for Wat's marital bliss with Chan. Therefore Wat had been represented at the ceremony by a more durable cakebox.

"Wat's lawyer hopefully contended that substituting a cakebox for a rooster was highly irregular and invalidated the ceremony. But Magistrate Hin Shing-lo ruled that because of Yip's superstition, the cakebox was legal; he ordered Wat to pay $17.50 a month maintenance henceforth to his lawfully wedded wife. His lawyer urged Wat to appeal, but Wat had had enough. He accepted the court's ruling and next day boarded a ship—alone—for the unmysterious West."

We laugh at this real life drama, and dismiss it lightly as having occurred on "the other side of the world." The fact is, this world is smaller than some of us realize and similar customs, traditions, and superstitions are present all about us. It has been only a short while since this examiner obtained a voluntary confession to a crime from a colored female, who explained that her failure to confess at the time she was first questioned in the matter a few months ago, was because at that time she was still living under a "voodoo hex." She explained that her stepfather, who was a Voodoo practitioner in Louisiana, placed this "hex" on her to last until she was twenty-one years of age.

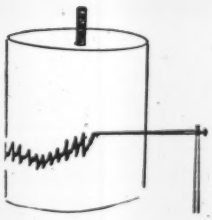
Of recent date she had turned twenty-one and now feels herself to not only be free of the "controls" and compulsions of Voodooism, but attributes all her past misdeeds to this influence, over which she claims she had no resistance.

In all probability the Chinese woman would not register deception, if questioned on the polygraph concerning her claim of being married. The Chinese man would be equally truthful in disclaiming this marriage. It is difficult for anyone other than a follower of Voodooism, to understand the frustrations and motivations of the colored girl from Louisiana. As a general rule, it may be said that the understanding "sympathetic" approach, is the method through which an examiner can be most likely successful in obtaining information and insight into the problems of such individuals.

Any person with the most elementary knowledge of physiology, and understanding of the mechanics of the polygraph instrument, recognizes the need for a subject to be in sound physical and mental condition at examination time. Full cooperation should be extended to the polygraph examiner in making certain that the subject is "fit" for examination, insofar as outside influences are concerned. A subject who has just been transported over long distances; gone without food; recently questioned extensively; in pain from some injury or illness; or suffering from the aftereffects of drugs, stimulants, or alcohol, are examples of conditions which make a subject temporarily "unfit" for polygraph examination. Under such conditions one could not be expected to be fit for examination, by a physician, on the electrocardiograph. Neither can he be considered "fit" for a polygraph examination.

It may be said that a man is temporarily an "unfit" polygraph subject due to lack of available background information in the case. In all probability most of you have at sometime been expected to determine a man's guilt or innocence in a murder, after being informed only that the crime took place at a certain place, at a certain time, and that this man is a suspect. Without the necessary details of the crime, a polygraph examiner is limited in his coverage to the extent that positive analysis is unlikely. Many polygraph examiners dislike the use of the term "inconclusive" in such tests, and prefer the use of the word "incomplete"; which more nearly describes the situation, *until* further "conclusive" tests are possible; at which time the subject can be described as "being truthful," "attempting deception," or is an "unfit" polygraph subject.

We have merely touched upon a few of the many physical and mental disorders which tend to cause persons to be temporarily or permanently unfit polygraph subjects. We have not discussed the senile adult, or the immature youngster; the individual whose intelligence is subnormal; or countless other mental and physical factors which may preclude persons from being "fit" polygraph subjects. It is realized that this is the negative approach which one can become overly engrossed in; but we feel it is desirable to emphasize here, certain interesting examples of common conditions found present in persons involved in major crimes; and to call attention to other human factors which point out the limitations of the polygraph instrument and *the examiner*, who in the final analysis *is* "the lie detector." ★★★



Scientific Interrogation in Criminal Cases

By R. P. Rainey, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Rainey is associated with the Virginia State Police in the capacity as Investigator, and in addition, is Polygraph Examiner for that organization. He is a graduate of the Shore Patrol Training School of the U. S. Fifth Naval District, the Virginia State Police Training School, the Virginia State Police Investigator's School, the Keeler Polygraph Institute and completed a seminar in Homicide Investigation in the Department of Legal Medicine at Harvard University. He was Chief of Police in Clarksville, Virginia, from 1941 to 1943; Petty Officer, U.S.N.R., Permanent Shore Patrol, Fifth Naval District, from 1943 to 1946, when he became a State Trooper with the Virginia State Police.*

IT has been said that the American people are the worst criminals in the civilized world. The majority of these criminals who commit serious crimes are not stupid, therefore, it is necessary that scientific interrogation be applied in most cases. Scientific interrogation is applying expert knowledge or technical skill in examining by the asking of questions. Interrogation is a highly skilled and demanding art, as we have heard many times, and most of us have gained our knowledge from hard experience. Interrogation has been called an art because there are no set rules to guide one to complete success in every case. It requires that the interrogator know people, their limitations, attitudes, prejudices and psychological mechanisms. Interrogation is a combination of many things involving many factors; the attitude of the interrogator, his ability to size up the subject, and his ability to get the subject to tell the truth, play a big part in any interrogation. The subject in an interrogation may be the victim, accused, suspect, witness or informer. The reasons for their reactions are many.

The polygraph machine or lie detector is one of the most outstanding mechanical aids in interrogation. The degree of accuracy and the reliability of any diagnostic procedure will always depend upon the education, training, experience, natural ability and integrity of the examiner. Another aid to interrogation is the so-called truth serum, which is the administration of sodium pentothal or some similar drug to a subject. I am sure we all agree that the polygraph is the better aid of the two. It has been said that using the polygraph as a diagnostic aid is similar to that procedure employed by medical doctors in the use of the electrocardiograph in reaching their diagnosis. Both instruments are different in application, but each is equally satisfactory for the purpose intended in measuring and recording certain criteria. In any application of either instrument it may be said that the results are 10 per cent machine and 90 per cent examiner.

In scientific interrogation we have the right to expect the same ethical standards which are maintained in other professional fields. I do not claim to be an expert of this subject, however, I would like to give you the methods and techniques which have proved very successful to me during my seventeen years as a law enforcement officer.

In using the polygraph as an aid it is a good idea to take the subject's temperature and blood pressure before the test. This has a good psychological effect and, in some cases, it helps to determine whether or not the subject is unfit for examination. If a subject is under arrest always advise him of his Constitutional rights. In our State this is not required but highly desirable to establish proper rapport. In most cases the subject always knows his rights, however, when the examiner advises him of his rights he seems to have higher respect for the examiner. In one instance this year I had an ex-convict to confess to stealing one hundred cars in six states. He stated that the reason for his confession was the fact that I advised him of his rights and treated him like a gentleman. I am a firm believer in applying the golden rule regardless of whom you are interrogating, and I cannot say enough about the importance of establishing proper relations. When you are getting to the important part of your interrogation get close to the subject. Sit facing him with your knees close to his. In a murder investigation several years ago I was interrogating a man, and whenever it was to his disadvantage to tell the truth he would say, "Who, Me?" and move his chair back a little. I moved along with him and he confessed to the murder in a short while; however, by the time he confessed he and I had moved completely across the room. This confession exonerated the victim's husband who had been arrested for the crime.

There are twelve specific requirements, I believe, which are necessary to become a well-rounded interrogator.

1. Investigative Experience—We all know there is no substitute for experience. We learn best by doing. Good interrogators are not born—they are made. Just look around and pick out your choice of the best interrogators you know and you will find that your selections, for the most part, will be men with a great deal of experience in this field.

2. The Successful Interrogator Must Have Respect for Himself and

Address: Mr. R. P. Rainey, Jr., Investigator, Virginia State Police, Clarksville, Virginia.

Others. By this I mean that success in any task is the result of complete confidence in your ability and respect for yourself. At the same time you must have respect for those persons with whom you are dealing, both co-workers and adversaries. I was requested some time ago to interrogate a parole violator who was suspected of committing several jewelry store burglaries. The officer who requested my assistance stated that the subject was a hardened criminal and wouldn't talk. The subject told me the officer cursed and abused him and stated that the same officer was drinking when he tried to question him. He said he had no respect for the officer and would not tell him the time of day. Later he admitted to committing the crime with which he was charged and cleared up several other cases.

3. The Successful Interrogator Must Have a Clear Knowledge of the Modus Operandi or the Scope of the Case Undertaken. It doesn't take the suspect under questioning very long to learn how much the interrogator knows about the case. We all have known officers whose abilities as interrogators were more or less unlimited but seldom were successful because they jumped into interrogation without first becoming fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case. The interrogator must be thoroughly familiar with the case on which he is working. If not, he will be at a distinct disadvantage. One woman confessed to me that she had performed two hundred and twenty criminal abortions. Because I had conducted a thorough investigation before the interrogation, it was easy to persuade her to tell me the full story.

4. It Is Imperative That the Successful Interrogator Be a Lay Psychologist or a Student of Human Behavior Patterns. An attempt must be made to understand why a person acts and thinks along certain lines. There are a number of excellent books available on this subject which will be of invaluable aid to the interrogator. They will help the interrogator to better understand the people with whom he is working. I investigated a man who claimed to be a cancer specialist and a medical doctor. I was told by several enforcement groups that he had been investigated in other states but they had not been able to obtain enough information to stop him. This man used a salve which contained hydrochloric acid and called it "Black Devil." He would apply this salve to a woman's nose or breast to remove the cancer. If there were a cancer the salve would probably remove some of it because it would remove all the flesh with which it came in contact, including noses and breasts which had never contained any cancerous growths. By studying this man's human behavior pattern I learned of his weakness, and by applying a little psychology, a written statement was obtained which convicted him of several crimes. What was more important, he was forced to discontinue his practice until his death.

5. The Successful Interrogator Must Have a Flare for Debate Procedure, Argument and Rebuttal. This trait is necessary during the questioning of a suspect in order to convince the suspect that his points cannot be supported. The interrogator must always be prepared to rebut convincingly the suspect's arguments. One man claimed to have witnessed a murder and the accused had given him five hundred dollars to keep quiet. The results of the test showed that this subject had committed the homicide himself. In interrogating the subject it was brought out that his points could not be supported. He then confessed to the crime and told where the murder weapon and the money he took from the victim could be found. His confession exonerated a couple who had been charged with this crime because this subject had implicated them.

6. The Successful Interrogator Must Always Be in Full Command of His Temper and Patience. When the interrogator loses his temper he has lost the respect of the suspect and under these circumstances will seldom come up with a confession or helpful information. Patience is the essence of success in this work. The person whose patience is easily tried is at a great disadvantage and rarely becomes an expert interrogator. In one case, which was a fatal hit and run, eighteen months had elapsed before the suspect was given a lie detector examination. This suspect was stubborn, had long sideburns and was generally obnoxious. It was not easy to control my temper in this case, however, I managed to do so and obtained a confession and full explanation of the crime involved. The young man advised me that the only reason he did not stop at the scene of the crime was because his driver's license had been revoked.

7. The Personal Life of the Investigator Will Have a Strong Bearing Upon His Success. His integrity must be without question because one of his strongest assets is his reputation for honesty and dependability. If he enjoys a good reputation it will serve him well. Last year a fugitive called me late one night and said he wanted to give himself up. At the time he made the call, there was a large number of officers looking for him. I dressed and drove about fifteen miles to pick up this man. He told me the reason he wanted to surrender to me was the fact that I had a reputation of treating people right. Even criminals have some ideas about what is right and what is wrong, and in our work, like any other, success often depends upon our reputation.

8. The Successful Interrogator Must Be Firm in His Convictions but Not to the Extent That His Mind Cannot Be Changed If There Is Evidence to Refute These Convictions. The good interrogators, I have observed, religiously follow their convictions but do not jump to conclusions.

9. A Flexible Vocabulary Is Necessary Equipment for the Successful Interrogator. He must be able to converse easily with the highly educated as well as the less fortunate

illiterates. It is most helpful to be able to maintain the conversational level desired under existing circumstances. Using words which your subject does not thoroughly understand is a waste of time. On the other hand, poor grammar and a weak vocabulary make a bad impression upon the well educated person. It is also worthwhile if the interrogator can find a common interest with the suspect. I gave a polygraph examination to a young man some time ago in a homicide and arson case. Shortly after the test he admitted to committing the crime in question. When he was taken to court, the judge asked him why he had confessed to this crime. He replied that the man who gave him a lie detector test at Appomattox said he was a Baptist, and that he was also a Baptist, so he decided to tell the truth since they were both Baptist brothers.

10. The Examiner Must Always Refrain From Practicing Duress, Coercion, Promising Rewards or Promise of Immunity. Promises that cannot be fulfilled will certainly create a loss of respect for the examiner. Interrogators who resort to duress and false promises will soon learn that they have acquired an unfavorable reputation; those with such a reputation and those who use underhanded methods will soon fade out of the picture. I ran a polygraph examination for another department in a case where the subject had confessed to the crime which he did not commit. The examination exonerated the subject and it was learned that he confessed to the crime because the officer had made him some promises and the subject thought he was taking the easy way out.

11. The Successful Interrogator Must Have a Sound Working Knowledge of the Criminal Law as Well as Being Thoroughly Familiar With the Law of Evidence. This requirement is basic and needs no explanation.

12. The Successful Interrogator Must, at All Times, Be Impartial. Partiality tends to hide the truth and if practiced will go a long way toward ruining a potentially sound examiner or interrogator. He must remain impartial regardless of all the influence that is brought to bear upon him.

Of course, there are many traits helpful for the good interrogator, however, to me, the twelve listed are essential.

Interrogation is as old as man himself. It has even taken the form of torture which we are all familiar with from history. That practice is behind mankind and we are proud that our modern interrogation methods employ four basic ingredients: logic, facts, persuasion and justice.

At this point, it is wise to pause and note the direct correlation existing between the required character traits of the successful interrogator and the four ingredients above. Upon these we are to base all interrogation connected with the polygraph technique.

The major categories encountered in interrogation applications are: crime of passion, crime for material or financial gain, and pathological motivation. The categories are predetermined by the nature of the crime under investigation. The motivation for crimes of passion would be anger, fear, hate, love, physical desire (rape), jealousy and desperation.

The motivation for crimes of material or financial gain would be excessive gambling losses, excessive drinking cost, adultery, extortion demands, blackmail demands, confidence losses, pregnancy in women, embezzlement for speculation, poverty and criminal rackets by choice.

The motivation for pathological crimes would be overt sex drive, paranoia, and kleptomania. These suspects should be referred to behavior clinics at the earliest opportunity.

Now let us discuss the interrogation technique as applied to these crimes. The crime of passion—sympathetic approach. Display confidence in the subject's guilt. Point out the circumstantial evidence of his guilt. Call attention to the subject's physiological symptoms of guilt. Advise the subject he is as normal as anyone else and that you might have acted as he did under the same circumstances. Reduce the guilt feeling by minimizing the moral seriousness of his offense. Tell him we are all animals subject to temptation and uncontrolled drives. Condemn the accomplice of the subject and state the victim's faults. This will help the subject to tell you how much more responsible they were for the crime than he, and in so doing, you will be able to obtain more details about the crime as well as those connected with it. Extend a gesture of friendship and be sincere about this because it is not harmful for someone in trouble to feel he has a friend. Advise the subject to tell his story first and accurately to avoid exaggeration by his accusers. Get information and confessions in stages letting the subject admit to his errors gradually. This hurts him less.

The interrogation technique as applied to crimes for material or financial gain must appeal to logic. Point out the futility of his resistance due to the circumstantial evidence against him. Appeal to his pride with flattery, or challenge his honor. Tell the subject the disadvantage of becoming a habitual criminal and the advantage in making a new start at present. If you can learn of some small offense he has committed, remind him of this and play that offense against the one the subject is being questioned about during this interrogation. Ask him to tell you why he is being questioned, tell

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?
Buy
"LIFETIME"

PLASTIC POLICE CLUBS AND NIGHTSTICKS
for a Lifetime of Service and Dependability
Our Guarantee: If You Break It, Return It for a New One *FREE.*
Sizes
Billies— 10" to 16 inches
Nightsticks— 20" to 26 inches
Brochure and Price List Sent on Request
S. H. RICHARDS CO., P.O. Bx. 181
West Springfield, Mass.
Sole Manufacturer and Distributor

about his actions before and after the crime, and get him to tell you all he knows about the crime and other suspects in the crime. Casually ask the subject factual questions as though you don't know the answer. Then ask pertinent questions as though you already know the answer.

Now the interrogation technique, as applied to crimes of pathological motivation, should follow the allegorical approach. Draw up a situation parallel to the crime in question and try to fit the subject into both. Try to find his "Achilles Heel" and, if this does not work, revert to the sympathetic approach. In cases of this type it is often necessary to obtain professional assistance. It is also worthwhile to consult behavior clinics and individuals who specialize in mental disorders.

The interrogation of juveniles must differ from the interrogation of older criminals. I have six rules which I try to follow:

1. Treat the Juvenile With Consideration. Remember that his opinion of you is important in molding his future. You may influence his attitude to be in favor of, or opposed to, social and legal requirements.

2. Be Friendly. Many juveniles feel that the world is against them, therefore, your attitude must not further the development of antisocial ideas in the child. They believe they are failures before they have had time to be failures. You cannot expect an undeveloped child to function as an adult any more than you can expect an unfinished plane to fly.

3. Be Firm. Appeal to a child's intelligence, his reason, his sense of fairness and don't minimize or exaggerate his offense.

4. Discover the Child's Problems, If Possible. His problems, although they may seem small to you, are very real to him. If you know his problems you may be able to help him with these problems and also help him avoid other mistakes.

5. Try to Gain His Confidence and Respect. If a child believes in you he will tell you of his guilt or innocence much sooner than he would someone he does not trust.

6. Be Positive in Your Attitude. Show the benefits that come from an attitude of conformity with lawful requirements rather than dwelling on the harmful effects of his present actions.

General suggestions in scientific interrogation in criminal cases are to be persistent and patient; put yourself in the subject's place; point out to him that standing mute is no defense; show no fear of the subject; display interest in his problems; be easy to talk to; avoid his anger and never display racial, religious or political partialities. One thing that I want to add which I find is very important in a successful interrogation is JUST ANOTHER TEN MINUTES. (When you have talked to a suspect for a long period of time without success, and you are about ready to give up, I have found that just another ten minutes is often rewarding.)

When typing up the confession use the subject's own language. It is a good idea to make intentional errors in the text in each page for the subject to initial and correct. Generally speaking there are two types of confessions. One is when you put it in a narrative form and the other is a question and answer type. It is much easier to read a narrative type confession and it seems that a jury understands this better, however, when the subject is very ignorant and the case is very complicated it is best to use the question and answer type. In a question and answer type confession you can bring out all the important points. A confession written in the subject's own handwriting is very good if he covers all the facts. I have had a number of confessions notarized and found that the notary seal on the confession is very impressive when you present the confession in court. I have heard attorneys say, "Sure, this subject signed the confession, but he was not under oath then, therefore, he told a lie about the whole thing: now that he is in court and under oath he is telling the truth." In addition to having the confession written and signed it is a good idea to record the complete confession.

Always conduct the interrogation in privacy. After you have obtained the confession, although you were alone with the suspect when you got the confession, give the other officers credit for clearing the case.

In the Virginia State Police we have five Keeler Polygraph Machines and five fully equipped interrogation rooms. We have ten polygraph examiners all who are veteran police officers and have attended Keeler Polygraph Institute in Chicago. In my opinion there is a great need for specialization in the field of criminal interrogation. Within every large police department there should be a qualified person or persons assigned to the function of interrogating criminal suspects. It is my opinion that any department which employs this system will obtain more confessions, will solve more cases, and obtain more convictions.

The above approach has proved successful in numbers of homicides, arson, rapes, robberies and other major crimes.

In closing, I would like to quote from one of the oldest and still the best seller Book of them all—*Proverbs*—12th Chapter—19th Verse: "The lip of truth shall be established forever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment."

REFERENCES

Technics for the Crime Investigator —By William Dienstein.

Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation—By Fred E. Inbau & John E. Reid.

Academy Lectures on Lie Detection —By V. A. Leonard.

Public Speaking & Influencing Men in Business—By Dale Carnegie.

The Holy Bible.

★★★

A Psychosexual Deviation—The Homosexual

LAW enforcement officials at a recent conference deplored the lack of therapeutic care available to homosexuals and other sexual deviates and urged a greater effort in the finding of new techniques which provide proper psychiatric treatment.

An audience of more than 200 police officers, criminal investigators and judges listened to a panel discuss the problem of "Psychosexual Deviation: Homosexuality" at a forum in New York City sponsored by the Manhattan College Institute for Forensic Research and the Metropolitan Law Enforcement Conference. The forum was divided into morning and afternoon sessions and was held in Hayden Science Hall on the Manhattan campus.

"Enforcement of laws through arrest is not the ultimate approach to the problem," according to the Honorable John M. Murtagh, chief magistrate of the City of New York. Serving as moderator of the morning session, Judge Murtagh described the homosexual as "an unfortunate individual who needs medical help."

He emphasized, however, that the basic cure lies within the home, the church, and in the education of the individual. He placed great importance on spiritual counseling since homosexuality is mainly a moral problem.

Expressing a similar view was Chief Thomas J. O'Rourke of the New York City Transit Authority Police. "From a police viewpoint," he said, "the crux of the problem is a crying need for psychiatric treatment." He cited the Institute for Forensic Research as an organization capable of evolving a new approach to a possible solution.

Of the four and one-half million passengers carried by subway trains daily, more than 300,000 are children during the school year. Although relatively minor in comparison with the number of people using the subways, homosexuals in the public toilets of the subway system are under constant surveillance by Transit Authority Police. A total of 720 arrests were made for sexual offenses in 1957, according to Chief O'Rourke.

In discussing the origins of homosexuality, Dr. Fabian L. Rouke, head of the Department of Psychology at Manhattan, placed great stress upon family environment. "Normal psychosexual development leading to heterosexual adjustment is dependent on a life-long pattern of effective emotional relationships, primarily obtained in the family circle," he said. "The homosexual adjustment results when these relationships are inadequate, distorted, or lacking."

Dr. Rouke expressed optimism about the public's changing interpretation of homosexuality as a psychiatric rather than a criminal problem. "Under the impetus of this change," he said, "it can be expected that more intensive study of treatment possibilities will now take place."

Dr. Ralph S. Banay, noted psychiatrist and medical director of Youth Institute, warned that homosexuality often leads to more violent crimes including homicide. "Although many people are tolerant of the practice," Dr. Banay said, "they generally don't recognize the risks, dangers and the unpredictable outcome of homosexual existence."

Psychotherapy can be effective in the treatment of homosexuals according to Dr. Banay, but only if the individual afflicted is strongly motivated to overcome the problem. "Those who are satisfied to live as homosexuals show little response to therapeutic endeavor."

Dr. Banay, who is also director of the Civic Center Clinic in Brooklyn, pointed out the urgency and the necessity of establishing clinics where homosexuals can be treated individually or in groups. "Therapy should be made compulsory for homosexuals as soon as their condition is known by the proper authorities," he maintained. "It should, however, be administered according to individual needs."

Discussing the problem of sexual deviates in New York City and the involvement of juveniles was Lt. Edward J. Shea of the New York Police Academy. He held that the real danger to society lies in the public solicitation of persons for homosexual practices and the indoctrination of children by homosexuals.

He listed pornographic literature and alcohol as being conducive to bringing out perversive tendencies. He also urged closer cooperation among religious, psychiatric, and law enforcement agencies in finding a solution to the problem.

Moderator of the afternoon session was Sheriff John E. Hoy of Westchester County. He is co-chairman with Brother Thomas of the Law Enforcement Conference. Brother Augustine Philip, F.S.C., president of Manhattan College and zone chief with the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office. He spoke of the unusual situation in the community of Cherry Grove on Long Island which becomes a haven for homosexuals during the summer months. Nearly 90 per cent of the summer residents are homosexuals and they own 30 per cent of the property. He described them as being above average in intelligence and financial wealth. "Planned periodic raids by the Brookhaven Town Police are instrumental in keeping the group under some sort of control," Chief Johannsen said.

"The Homosexual Colony" was the topic of F. Carley Johannsen, a head of the Forensic Institute, welcomed the 200 visitors to the Riverdale campus. ★★★

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

By Francis C. Sullivan, Professor of Law, Loyola University

BECAUSE of the widespread interest in problems relating to juvenile delinquency, it is believed that the opinion of Mr. Justice Hofstadter in the matter of *Application of Grauling* should be brought to the attention of all law enforcement officers. The opinion handed down in the New York Supreme Court for New York County[1] is as follows:

"Petitioner seeks a review of the determination made on July 15, 1958 denying his application made in December, 1957 for renewal of a pistol license. The application is denied. It is desirable to uphold the hands of the Police Commissioner whenever possible; he is valiantly striving against desperate odds to protect an already lawless community from the incursion of further violence against the peace of our city—by enemies from within as well as without.

Let me say at once that petitioner's personal character is not in issue. But the respondent contends that denial of renewal of license is warranted because petitioner's son who in March, 1958, was sixteen years of age, had been twice apprehended and charged with violation of law. Denial is rested on 'the situation as it exists in his home.' Two pistols were burglarized from his home in his absence. The premises had been completely ransacked and the pistols discovered and taken despite their storage in apparently inaccessible locations. Petitioner secured the return of the pistols on January 30, 1958, four days after the theft.

The pistols, it is said, could well be a temptation to a lad of tender years who has already been enmeshed in the toils of the law.

This is a serious consideration and action thereon must have respect, especially since it is not clear that the disappearance of the pistols was unrelated to the son. Cases are not decided *in vacuo*. We scan the record, therefore, not only in the context of the facts here but against the total background.

Invisible government dares hold a regional crime conclave—attended not by ordinary thugs but by crime 'magnates'—executives and administrators, including apparently a member of the bar of another State. The United States Attorney General's Special Group to Prosecute Crime reports that the pattern of lawbreaking in our country has undergone startling changes—that some of the most important crime syndicate leaders today are men of public reputation with no criminal records. They function on the basis of large gross volume of illicit activity and operate on inter and intra state levels as supplier, manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer. Making use of the techniques of high pressure public relations, they have infiltrated legitimate business to a fantastic degree. Their penetration has reached into widely disparate spheres—the trucking business, the garment industry, the produce market, the waterfront, the entertainment field, construction work, restaurants, real estate, beverages, insurance, securities, etc. *ad infinitum*. In the operation of these businesses they are often tied up with dishonest elements in labor to the detriment not only of the public but of working men and women and honorable trade unionists.

It is not an insignificant indication of the deep-seated nature of the national infection that the rise in the crime rate this year—an 'appalling' 8 per cent increase according to F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover—was sharpest in the smaller and medium sized areas. Except for sporadic arrests, narcotics continue as big business for the mobsters; policy rackets and bookies know no recession; bribery, extortion, and racketeering are unabated.

What, after all, can our youngsters think when state and city officials quarrel over a 'proper' division of racetrack proceeds, while at the same time, they attempt to suppress bookmaking, numbers games and other resultant rackets. On one hand Grand Juries and District Attorneys term gambling the key to gang crime; on the other, it is sought to legalize off-track betting as a source of public income. It is the adult world which has turned pornography into a 500 million dollar a year industry—the teenager is merely the consumer. And it is the adult who for profit seeks the widest audience by appealing to the lowest common denominator; it is he—not our young people—who produces the stream of violence and sadism that issues from our mass media—radio, TV, the movies and comic books—to trigger the imitative behavior of unstable and disturbed young natures.

Must a civilized community continue a tacit acceptance of the pervasive spirit of lawlessness and force in its life? The war against violence must be waged on all levels and must start in the home and the community, with the individual father and his son. We have taken pains to place the blame where it primarily belongs—on adult society generally—because that raises a corresponding obligation on the part of the elders—including those who are themselves individually free of blame, as this

Address: Professor Francis C. Sullivan, School of Law, Loyola University, 41 East Pearson Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

petitioner is—to make a greater contribution of sacrifice than normally required to assist the growing generation.

In that view, petitioner should be willing to be deprived of his pistol in order to protect his son and the community. Stress of rights must often be balanced by public interest—even if there result an individual loss. There are important things which must replace personal consideration or there could be no human society worth living in. The progress of humanity has resulted more from the concept of duty than of right: "acceptance of restraints in tune with the order of the world."

The right to bear arms is a precious one, guaranteed by the United States Constitution. But while we are a society still pioneering in the realm of space and spirit, we are no longer a frontier community. The great master of the law correctly observed that 'Most rights are qualified' . . . , and this right, too, is subject to regulation. . . .

One of the obvious methods of combatting violence is to remove the weapons of violence. In the struggle against evil we need help—not to be tempted as we are prone to be in our daily lives. The means of avoiding temptation is itself a weapon against evil. That is the prayer for grace uttered by many every day—the inward meaning, perhaps, of 'Lead us not into temptation.'

In our community, beset with adult violence reflected in the delinquency of youth, the control of accessibility of firearms is a grave responsibility. The petitioner-father's character is not in issue, as I have already said; but his young son, living in his household, has, apparently, strayed from the accepted behavior pattern of the law-abiding citizen. It is altogether fitting and proper that the Police Commissioner who is vested with authority in this matter should deny petitioner's application. His action in the circumstances may not be termed arbitrary or capricious. On the contrary, it demonstrates commendable concern for the individual family and the public at large.

Petition dismissed."

DETENTION FOR INVESTIGATION

In the course of routine patrol, two Red Bank, New Jersey, police officers observed an automobile parked in a public park in the late afternoon. They observed a man and woman locked in an embrace, and, after an exchange of words, the police officers approached the car and noticed on the floor of the vehicle a portable heater of the type used by outdoor motion picture theatres. When the man refused to disclose the origin of the heater, both man and woman were taken to the police station, detained for a period of three to four hours, and questioned concerning the heater. The man finally disclosed that he had inadvertantly neglected to remove the heater from his car on leaving a theatre in Eatontown some weeks before. He was then detained until a police officer from Eatontown arrived, at which time he was released to the custody of this officer. The man was subsequently released and no charges were preferred against him.

This person then commenced a civil action against the police officers for false imprisonment, based upon his detention in the Red Bank police station. The Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey reversed a verdict for the police officers and remanded the case for a new trial.[2] In doing so, the Court held that the officers would have been justified in charging the plaintiff as a disorderly person under the New Jersey statute as soon as he refused to explain his possession of the heater, but that further detention would have been justified only for the length of time necessary to take him before the nearest magistrate. This further detention without taking the man before a magistrate or charging him with a crime, was without justification and subjected the officers to civil liability. This decision points out the ever-present danger of money damages being assessed against the police officer who exceeds his authority or acts without justification.

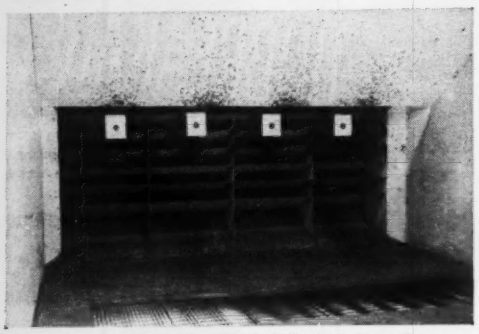
CAST ALUMINUM
plumbing fixtures are . .
UNBREAKABLE!
The finest fixtures for use where conventional fixtures are subject to breakage . . . in all institutions, permanence is a most important requirement.
•ECONOMICAL •TAMPERPROOF
50% savings on installation
66% savings in space
•COMPACT •EASY TO MAINTAIN
Once they're in, they're in to stay! Here's your answer to brittle porcelain fixtures that damage so easily. Separate lavatories and water closets, or the two-in-one fixture. A real money and space saver! Wall-hung or floor models.
SEND FOR NEW CATALOG!
•Crack Proof •Damage Proof
SUPER SECUR WARE BY... Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp.
778 BURLWAY ROAD · BURLINGAME, CALIF.

STATUS OF RAILROAD POLICE

The Appellate Court of Illinois recently was called upon to determine the status of railroad police so far as the arresting power is concerned.[3]

Officers of the railroad police were appointed special policemen by the Chicago Police Commissioner under the terms of the Chicago Municipal Code. The Code stated that 'Special policemen shall possess all the powers of the regular police patrol at the places for which they are respectively appointed or in the line of duty for which they are engaged.' Under Illinois statute, an

TARGET RANGE
VENETIAN BLIND TYPE
PATENTED



A typical installation of a Detroit Bullet Trap Target Range.

Years of experience in designing, building and installing police and target range bullet traps is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Our patented venetian blind type deflection plates are designed to allow the maximum of safety in a minimum of space. Additional information on request, write or call. No obligation.

B-1
DETROIT BULLET TRAP CO.
9447 Seymour Schiller Park, Illinois

arrest without a warrant may be made by private citizens only if a crime is committed in their immediate presence; police officers, however, may arrest without a warrant if a crime has been committed and they have reasonable grounds for believing a particular person committed the crime. The Court held that the railroad police, having been appointed special policemen, were officers within the statute authorizing arrest on probable cause.

The Court warned that the private police department of a company does not supplant the police department of a municipality; that its officers have no right to assume either the authority or the broad functions of a city police department; and that the powers of special officers are limited, must be exercised with care, and those who abuse the powers will be held accountable to persons injured.

INTOXICATION TESTS

An officer of the East Providence, Rhode Island, police department halted a vehicle for a traffic violation. The driver was taken to the police station and with his consent an Alcometer test was administered by a police captain. As a result of the test, defendant was charged with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and at the trial the police captain, over defendant's objection, was permitted to testify as to the results of the Alcometer test.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island reversed a conviction[4] of the defendant holding that the police captain was not qualified to testify as to the result of this test. In 1949, the captain had undergone a two-week course in police training and had at that time received approximately three hours of instruction in the operation of the Alcometer. He had also received supplementary instruction on the operation of the instrument. The Court stated that this did not constitute substantial training or experience in the functioning of the machine, and that scientific tests, in order to be admissible as evidence, must be conducted by one who is qualified as an expert.

It is interesting to note that the Court distinguishes the question of scientific reliability of the instrument from the question of the qualifications of the operator of the instrument, treating each as a matter which must be established before results of a test will be admitted into evidence. Too often this distinction is not recognized, and as a result sufficient attention is not directed to the qualifications of persons assigned to conduct scientific tests. It should always be remembered that the results of any scientific test depend substantially upon the abilities of the operator of the instrument, and proper training must be made available to such persons.

ROADBLOCKS

A Florida court has held that roadblocks set up by the Miami police for the purpose of checking on motorists' licenses and the possibility of other violations violate both the Federal and the Florida constitutions.[5] The Court recognized that a great deal of good has resulted from the roadblock technique, but held that the good end to be achieved does not justify an improper means—"the unheralded stopping of supposedly free motorists." A similar California case[6] was cited in which the Court pointed out that if the argument of the difficulty of law enforcement is allowed to control over constitutional protections, then it would be permissible to stop every vehicle on the highway in order to determine whether the driver was intoxicated, solely upon the theory that many people drink and then drive.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE POLICE PROTECTION

New York has recently declared that a city may be held liable in a civil action for failure to provide adequate police protection for an informer.[7]

This case arose out of the killing of Arnold Schuster, the informer who caused the arrest of the notorious Willie Sutton. The action was brought to recover for wrongful death and for conscious pain and suffering on the theory that the death of the victim resulted from New York City's failure to provide reasonable police protection to Schuster after he helped the police to recapture a dangerous criminal, thus placing himself in great danger of retaliation.

In the course of the majority opinion, the Court stated the rule as follows: ". . . the public . . . owes a special duty to use reasonable care for the protection of persons who have collaborated with it in the arrest or prosecution of criminals, once it reasonably appears that

they are in danger due to their collaboration. . . . Where persons have actually aided in the apprehension or prosecution of enemies of society under the criminal law, a reciprocal duty arises on the part of society to use reasonable care for their police protection, at least where reasonably demanded or sought. . . . The duty of everyone to aid in the enforcement of the law, which is as old as history, begets an answering duty on the part of government, under the circumstances of modern life, reasonably to protect those who have come to its assistance in this manner." There remains, of course, the necessity of showing in each individual case brought under this doctrine that the failure to provide police protection constituted negligence on the part of the city, and that this negligence proximately caused the injury or death to the informer.

It should be noted that this result was not based upon any local statute, and because of this the decision could be very persuasive in similar actions brought in other states.

TRUTH SERUM

The Supreme Court of California has ruled that information gathered through the use of "truth serum" may be introduced into evidence for a limited purpose.[8]

In this murder prosecution the defendant offered the testimony of a psychiatrist to the effect that he had examined the defendant while under the influence of sodium pentathol, and that as a result of such examination he was of the opinion that the defendant was insane at the time of the commission of the crime. This testimony was rejected by the trial court, but the Supreme Court held that the psychiatrist could use the information so gained as the basis for his expert opinion as to defendant's sanity. The Court pointed out, however, that the statements made under the influence of the drug could not be used for the purpose of proving the truth of the statements made.

This same case also held that a defendant is entitled to hear recordings made of conversations he had with police officers, where he alleges that he has forgotten what he said at the time he was questioned and alleges also that the recordings are necessary to refresh his recollection of the conversations.

REFERENCES

1. *Application of Grauling*, 183 N.Y.S.2d. 654 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., 1959), footnotes omitted.
2. *Cannon v. Krakowitch*, 148 A.2d. 213 (N.J. Superior Ct., App. Div., 1959).
3. *Hughes v. New York Central System*, 155 N.E.2d. 809 (Ill. App. Ct., 1959).
4. *State v. Gregoire*, 148 A.2d 751 (Sup. Ct. of R.I., 1959).
5. *Aronovitz v. City of Miami*, 27 LW 2448 (Circuit Ct. of Dade County, Florida, 1959).
6. *People v. Knight*, unreported (Superior Ct. of Sonoma County, California, 1958).
7. *Schuster v. City of New York*, 5 N.Y.2d. 75 (N.Y. Ct. of Apps., 1958).
8. *People v. Cartier*, 335 P.2d 114 (Sup. Ct. of California, 1959).

★★★

SUPER GRAPHIC*

"BIG NEGATIVE"

EVIDENCE IS BEST!

Use of 4x5 film gives the Super Graphic a flexibility and versatility not even approached by other cameras. This "big negative" is best for law enforcement work.

Contact prints are large enough for court evidence. The entire picture or important sections can be enlarged without loss of sharpness or detail. One standard lens on the Super Graphic, coupled with the enlargement qualities of the "big negative," provides the same versatility as smaller cameras using many lenses.

Over 40 different black and white and color emulsions provide widest possible film choice. Sheet film is tough, has a heavy film base, stands rough treatment, permits forced processing and individual handling. The 4x5 size also permits making two "mug" shots on one sheet of film by using the accessory dividing back.

Your local Graflex dealer (you'll find him in the "yellow pages") will gladly demonstrate the Super Graphic and the advantages of the "big negative." Or, write Dept. C-79, Graflex, Inc., Rochester 3, N. Y. A subsidiary of General Precision Equipment Corp.

*Trade Mark

GRAFLEX® | A GENERAL PRECISION COMPANY

Hurdles to Professional Police Competence

V. FAILURE TO EXPLOIT IN-SERVICE TRAINING RESOURCES

By Dr. A. C. Germann

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Germann received the Bachelor's degree in Philosophy from Loyola University, Los Angeles, and the Master's and Doctoral degrees in Public Administration (with a specialization in Law Enforcement) from the University of Southern California. He was a sworn officer of the Los Angeles Police Department, serving in traffic, jail, juvenile, patrol, vice, and administrative assignments. Formerly a professor on the faculty of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, he now heads the program in Police Science at Long Beach State College. While in Michigan, Dr. Germann was a member of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, a police consultant to the Michigan Municipal League, and specal police consultant to several Michigan municipalities.*

Dr. Germann served with the U.S. Air Force in World War II, and during the Korean engagement. He is a member of the California Peace Officer's Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (Education and Training Committee, 1958-59), the American Society of Criminology (Central Vice-President, 1957), the American Society for Public Administration, the Southern California Personnel Association, and the Western Governmental Research Association. His writings have appeared in the MICHIGAN POLICE JOURNAL, POLICE, *THE POLICE CHIEF, NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW, and other professional publications. He is author of* POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT *(Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1958).*

This is the fifth in a series of brilliant articles by Dr. Germann under the general title, HURDLES TO PROFESSIONAL POLICE COMPETENCE. *The first,* The Pre-entrance Residence Requirement, *appeared in the November-December 1957 issue of* POLICE; *the second,* The Strict Seniority System, *in the January-February issue; the third,* Inadequate Discipline, *in the March-April 1958 issue; and the fourth,* Failure to Exploit Pre-service Training Resources, *in the May-June 1959 issue.* HURDLES TO PROFESSIONAL POLICE COMPETENCE *in a more extended presentation will be released to the field later as a book in the Police Science Series by Charles C Thomas, Publisher.*

LET us discuss the area of in-service training—that training which is to be provided after appointment to the job. Ideally, and properly, in-service training should merely supplement prior pre-service training, and should only be required to acquaint the new officer with agency policies and procedures, information about the local community, and special problems of the area. As a matter of fact, however, in most police jurisdictions in-service training is the *sole* method of training, and is called upon to perform prodigious feats. Fortunately for many police agencies in-service training is performing excellently but is under an ever increasing strain as police science expands in its complexity—a fact which explains the interest of many progressive police executives in the academic programs.

Nonetheless, in many areas, in-service training must do the total job and thus every resource for such training is important—and must be exploited if at all possible. Let us see.

Are all highly qualified instructors available tapped for training purposes? From the agency? From other local departments? From the state police? From the F.B.I.? From the local college or university? From the city government?

Are good facilities at hand? Classrooms in the police building, Blackboards and desks in the locker room or roll-call room? Classrooms in local schools? A courtroom or council chamber available for night use? Is a gymnasium available for training in defense tactics or for physical conditioning programs? Is a target and combat range available for firearms training?

Are training-aids at hand? Does the department own or borrow training films tapes and mock-ups? Training manuals or bulletins?

Are the formal academic police training programs utilized? Are men attending police courses given incentives such as continuation on one watch or shift through a term or semester? Could watch or shift rotation be geared to term and semester changes without impairing police efficiency? Are points, or fractions of points, added to promotional examination scores for the successful completion of academic police course credit? Is there any system of sharing the costs of tuition and books for formal academic police training?

Is zone training—whereby several departments participate by contributing instructors or facilities—organized where individual resources are poor?

Are conferences regularly scheduled as a training device?

Has a library for the agency been organized and made available to all personnel? If funds are short, has the local library been asked to set up a police section for departmental use?

Does the budget carry a special item for training?

Has responsibility for in-service training been specifically delegated?

Does in-service training cover the entire department, from raw recruit to chief? Is in-service training a continuing program, constantly audited for improvement, and applicable to all personnel throughout their career? Or is in-service training only given for a few hours at the beginning of police service?

Address: Dr. A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach 4, California.

In a few of our police agencies, men have worked five, ten, fifteen, twenty years without additional training, and thus, without malice, but in ignorance, are perpetuating archaic police practices which have been replaced years ago by up-to-date agencies. Yet, it must be said, there are other agencies where all personnel undergo continuous training and are all familiar with the most advanced techniques and procedures.

RECRUIT TRAINING

The first training given upon entrance into the service is called recruit or "threshold" training. It is probably one of the most important types of in-service training, for it usually attempts to give insight into the philosophy of police service, to impress knowledges of the basic police skills, to instill "esprit de corps" and motivate for effective performance. It can be a powerful influence–if the recruit can perform according to that training; but it can also be sterile–if the recruit finds that there is no resemblance between actual work in the field and the training given.

In some agencies, the "coach" or "buddy" system of recruit training is employed. Paired with an older officer, the new recruit either receives edifying example, an opportunity to observe competent service, and intelligent instruction, or he learns where to "mooch" coffee and meals, the best places to sleep on the dog-watch, how to dress up the daily log, where the "apple orchards" for traffic citations are situated, and the like. In other words, in some cases the coach or buddy system is highly effective, and produces a well-trained officer; but in other cases the coach or buddy system merely perpetuates poor practices and conduct.

There are many agencies which give the recruit officer formal training of some kind. In larger agencies, such as the New York Police Department and Los Angeles Police Department, the police academy assumes the responsibility for training the recruit. There, in tightly disciplined, carefully programmed, and highly demanding regimen, the new recruit undergoes from one to three months of intensive instruction.

Other agencies utilize the zone training school, such as those conducted by the F.B.I. or state departments of education.

And still other agencies utilize the institution of higher learning for recruit training–such as the Basic Police Course conducted by the Michigan Police Academy at Michigan State University, or at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville.

We do find some kind of recruit training in most of our American police agencies, but in far too many agencies, this is the only form of in-service training. In too many instances this training is given to the recruit in one huge deluge, prior to the acquisition of perspective, prior even to the acquisition of a basic police vocabulary, with the consequence that much of the training material is quickly forgotten and thus wasted.

The questions relative to recruit training seem obvious: Are coaches or buddies selected with great care? Are training programs for recruits stretched over a long enough period, alternated with work experience, so that the practical applications of the training subject matter are thoroughly appreciated, clearly understood, and actually applied? Is there any attempt made to revise training syllabi, or do we teach today what we taught a half century ago? Are the instructors in our training programs chosen for their competence and integrity so that by their mere presence they impress the raw recruit with the meaning of professional police service? Is the content of the recruit training program merely the minimum material necessary to keep the new officer out of serious trouble? Or is the content so complete that the energetic recruit of today can perform with twice the effectiveness of the recruit of yesteryear? Is there any attempt to compare the training program materials with the actual practices of the agency? Or does the new recruit find it embarrassing or impossible to perform as his instructors indicated? Is the recruit training program given good supervision, regular evaluation, full support? Or is the recruit training program merely a façade to placate the city administration and community leaders?

ADVANCED OR REFRESHER TRAINING

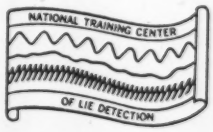
Another form of in-service training to be commented upon is that type we call "advanced" or "refresher" training. Although there are agencies where recruit training is the sole training medium, there are other agencies that are interested in keeping their officers

Let's Be Frank!
Why Aren't You Using A Lie Detector?

Every law enforcement agency has two duties it must fulfill. First, protect the innocent. Second, apprehend the guilty.

A polygraph can accomplish these two duties for you more often than any other crime laboratory method. This is because the polygraph can be used in almost every case—it is not limited to just a small number of investigations.

In fact, the majority of crime laboratories today consist of just 3 units—photography, fingerprints, and the polygraph.



Cleve Backster, Director
Richard O. Arther, Chief Instructor

National Training Center of Lie Detection
57 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Write—today—for information. Find out how you can have a properly trained lie-detection examiner for your department.

abreast of changes in law and technique, and desirous of motivating the more senior members of the force.

Advanced or refresher training takes many forms: the roll-call training system perfected by the Los Angeles Police Department has been widely accepted; some academies operated by police agencies have installed regular one- or two-week refresher programs and schedule all patrolmen at 18-month or two-year intervals; some agencies refresh senior officers by sending them to basic programs given in the zone schools or by the colleges, and a few agencies have installed reading programs so that senior personnel have the opportunity to review the latest books and periodicals.

The questions relative to refresher training are pertinent: Do all patrolmen receive regular training of some type? Do senior members of the agency have a clear understanding of what is being taught to the new recruit, or is the senior member at a distinct disadvantage? Does the refresher or advanced training deal with real problems confronting the agency and attempt to unravel knotty problems of policy and procedure, or does it purposely avoid the controversial?

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Another form of in-service training applies to the specialist. Every police agency today, large and small, is, in some respect, specialized; at the very least, it has staff personnel who are charged with the responsibility of giving direction to functional areas. For the training of these executives and supervisors, and also for the training of those personnel who will work within that specialty, resources for training are available.

Many agencies send personnel to the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, to the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California, or to the Reid or Keeler Polygraph Schools. Other agencies use the short-course or institute program sponsored by the local college or university, or they send personnel to the special seminars conducted by the F.B.I., police officers' associations, or insurance companies. Some of the larger organizations conduct their own specialized programs for investigators, vice officers, juvenile and traffic specialists. The Los Angeles Police Department, for example, conducts a special program of training for its civilian employees and has found it to be of great value. The National Police-Community Relations Institute, sponsored by Michigan State University should also be mentioned, as well as the Regional Police-Community Relations Institutes.

The questions which present themselves are these: Do personnel who are charged with specialized duty receive the best and most up-to-date schooling in that specialty? Or is a person appointed to a specialized function and then allowed to "sweat it out" for five or six years as he gains perspective, competency and confidence? Is a man sent to a specialized school at great cost, and then, a few months after his return, transferred to other duties unrelated to that training? Or is there a clear understanding that schooling for a specialty will be expected to be accompanied by three to five years in that specialty? Are the recommendations and advice of highly trained specialists considered or is the natural consequence of that training ignored? Are the trained specialists utilized in the in-service training program and in your public relations program? ★★★

EDITOR'S NOTE: A continuation of this important article will appear in the next issue of POLICE. It will consider *Supervisory Training, Executive Development* and *Job Rotation,* as indispensable parts of the in-service training process.

UNIONIZED POLICE

The following editorial appeared in *The Los Angeles Examiner* on Wednesday, March 18, 1959:

Discovery of a threat to public safety in the seemingly innocuous terms of Assembly Bill 631 (California), providing that no person employed by private industry or Government agencies shall be denied the right to join a labor union, has prompted last-minute amendments to exclude specifically members of police departments.

Strenuous objections to the inclusive terms of the bill had been made by the Peace Officers Research Associates of California (PORAC), acting for the vast majority of the state's policemen. Assemblyman McMillan who wrote and introduced the bill, and Neil Haggerty, labor official, thereupon assured the PORAC that they would not oppose the amendments. But until these are conclusively and formally accepted, there is no assurance that this newest effort to unionize the police—this time on a statewide level—is by any means dead. And it is a source for grave concern that, had it not been for the prompt intervention of the PORAC, what appears to have been a legislative oversight might have progressed unnoticed to enactment.

There is nothing new in attempts to reduce police work to another form of gainful employment, nor in careless instances of forgetting that the police power is an integral part of our whole system of criminal justice. Refutation of this double fallacy was forcibly expressed in 1919 by the late Calvin Coolidge when as Governor of Massachusetts he broke up the Boston police strike.

"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

As union members using the strike as a legitimate weapon in labor disputes, the police would automatically renounce its impartial role in maintaining the public peace. The absurdity becomes still more clear, if it were extended to include prosecutors and judges, who are also integral parts of our criminal justice.

The *Examiner* does not deny that certain employees who are not entrusted with public order and safety may properly be unionized. But the *Examiner* agrees with the great body of responsible social thought in America and other civilized countries, that police forces—no less than the nation's military services—are not entitled by their very functions to bargain collectively with the societies they are sworn to protect. We strongly urge, therefore, that the McMillan bill be amended to conform with this concept, or be totally rejected by the Legislature.

Underworld English

By J. E. Schmidt, Ph.B.S., M.D., Litt.D.

EACH of the following unconventional expressions is followed by three definitions, but only one of these is correct. To test your knowledge of underworld slang, check the meanings which you believe to be correct. Then compare with the answers below.

(1) ***Johnny Up in the Yard*** means ???

A. A well-behaved or "model" prisoner, because he is "well up" or highly regarded in the exercise yard.

B. A character who steals linen and other articles from the lines upon which housewives hang them to dry.

C. A criminal who has a female accomplice who is also his part-time mistress and/or sweetheart.

(2) ***Gapper's Bit*** means ???

A. An improvised skeleton key, usually made from a piece of wire, a paper clip, a wire coat hanger, etc.

B. A reward given to a person who witnesses a crime or knows about it without actually participating.

C. A well-rehearsed story to be given to the police by a person who is prepared to offer a false alibi.

(3) ***Pay Off in Gold*** means ???

A. Of a thief's fence, to pay better than so-called average prices for articles considered relatively hot.

B. Of a criminal caught in flagrante delicto, to surrender without resistance and to make a full confession.

C. Of a narcotic agent, to buy drugs from a dope peddler, under the pretense of addiction, in order to secure evidence.

(4) ***Be on the Oregon Short*** means ???

A. To eke out a poor living by making false confessions to petty crimes, in order to relieve the real culprits.

B. Of a criminal, especially of one formerly in the chips, to be up against it, i.e., without funds and without a "job."

C. Of a criminal condemned to death, to be waiting for the results of his last and final appeal for clemency, new trial, etc.

(5) ***Get Rheumatism in the Shoulder*** means ???

A. Of a criminal, to feel the proverbial tap on the shoulder, i.e., to be arrested.

B. Of a criminal in flight from the police, and exchanging shots, to be nipped by a bullet.

C. Of a brothel pimp sampling his own merchandise, to be rewarded with a dose of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

Answers: 1-A; 2-B; 3-C; 4-B; 5-A

★★★

Address: Dr. J. E. Schmidt, Monroe at Park, Charlestown, Indiana.

SIX-LB. LINE CATCHES 200-LB. THIEF

Shakespeare's fishing reel counter display really has "pulling power." George Huffmon, above, Shakespeare fishing tackle dealer in Asheville, North Carolina, said a man walked into his Advance Store and removed two Spin-Wondereels, which were displayed on his counter. The man slipped them into his pocket and walked out.

However, there was a "catch" to the robbery. The line of one of the reels caught on Mr. Huffmon's counter and silently began to spin off the reel as the robber left the store.

Mr. Huffmon followed the 6-lb. line for two blocks until he netted his 200-lb. catch with the two shiny Shakespeare spinning reels in his pocket. The would-be angler was "dry docked" and charged with larceny.

Teaching Law to Law Enforcers

By Richard A. Myren

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is Associate Professor in the Department of Police Administration at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and a Staff Member of the Center for Police Training. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin, with the B.S. degree in Chemistry. He received the LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1952, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1954. Professor Myren became associated with the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina following graduation from Law School. His major field of interest is the administration of the criminal law with emphasis upon criminal investigation and the problems of proof in criminal cases. He was lecturer on criminal procedure at the University of North Carolina Law School 1955-56.*

At Indiana University he has taught academic courses in law and police science and is also lecturer in the in-service training program of the IU Center for Police Training. He has published in the fields of organic chemistry, criminal law and procedure, forensic science and law enforcement training.

THIS is an article which I am grateful to POLICE and to its editor, Prof. V. A. Leonard, for an opportunity to write. It is not an article designed to teach law enforcers the law that they should know, but rather an expression of a personal philosophy as to how they should be taught.

This article is a challenge. It is my sincere hope that others who have been teaching law to law enforcers will take the time to express their opinions on this vital matter, whether in agreement or in disagreement. One of the problems in law enforcement training has been that we who are doing it have been so wrapped up in the day to day challenge of our programs that we have not taken time to sit back and think and to talk about what we are doing with others of our own kind. This is an opportunity for me to talk to all of you who also teach law to law enforcers. But this does not mean that practicing policemen should stop reading here and turn the pages to the next article. You have been through the mill which we run. You are the product that we produce. You, better than anyone else, know whether we are successfully teaching law to law enforcers. To you, the ideas presented here should have a ring of truth or falsity. You are invited to write to POLICE or to me about this problem. Your views are certainly as important as those of us who are doing the teaching.

Despite the fact that there are widely different problems involved in teaching in academic and service programs, there are certain conditions basic to teaching law to both groups. I will talk first of these and then move on to the peculiar aspects of academic and service type teaching. The first of the general problems relates to the qualifications of the person to teach law to law enforcers.

It is my firm belief that this is a job for a specialist—for a lawyer. Criminal law is not an isolated segment which can be lifted from its context in our legal system and understood standing alone. It has frequently been said that our law is a seamless web. And it's true. For example, true understanding of the law of criminal libel and slander is impossible without a recognition of the growing concept of right to privacy in our tort law. As a matter of fact, this concept also has a bearing on developments of the last two decades in the law of search and seizure and of wire tapping. It is true that words of a teacher of law to law enforcers might be recorded and parroted by anyone, but this would not suffice. The breakdown would come with the questions asked in the discussion period—and without discussion, there is no true teaching. For this challenge, the tremendous fund of knowledge from which the few spoken words of the lecture are chosen comes into play. This is why a lawyer is required. The situation can be compared to an iceberg. The lecture content is that small portion of the whole which sticks above the water, but the tremendous base of broad legal knowledge is necessary to keep that portion afloat.

This does not mean that teaching law to law enforcers by non-lawyers has had no value. Those of you who have been doing this are largely self-educated lawyers whose teaching has improved with your reading and experience. But I believe that each of you will agree that you could be doing a better job if you had the advantage of a formal legal education.

But not every lawyer can do this job well. It takes one with a special interest and training. Law schools do not teach a law student much about criminal law. They teach a great deal more about private law, especially business law, because there is a greater demand for the product. The typical law student is graduated with an ability to think about legal problems in a unique way (the ability to make a noise like a lawyer, as the student is apt to say), and with some orientation in criminal law problems. He certainly is not qualified to teach. He must first get a broader insight into the administration of the criminal law.

How is he to get the field experi-

Address: Professor Richard A. Myren, Department of Police Administration, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

ence, which alone can give him this insight? Here we encounter a real dilemma. Without experience, there can be no insight. And yet, a lawyer with any number of years in active law enforcement, whether in a police agency or in the prosecution of criminal cases in court, tends to lose the perspective of law enforcement in the total context of democratic government. He becomes frustrated at the limitation on law enforcement activity imposed by court interpretation of our democratic law of civil rights. As a result, he knows the problems of the police agency, but he tends to lose touch with the philosophies of civilian (court) control just as military leaders tend to lose touch with the philosophies of civilian control over the military in the heat of war and preparation for war.

This type of experience usually ends up with the lawyer instilling in his students an impatience for law—a feeling that the court phase of prosecution of a criminal case, reaching back as it does to control the police phase, is at best a necessary evil.

The extent to which this frustration complex can affect teaching can be illustrated by an occurrence from my own experience. A class which I had been attempting to lead through the maze of restraints in our law of arrest and search and seizure with a positive rather than a negative attitude was being addressed in my presence on the dangers of communism. The speaker was a lawyer with many years of excellent law enforcement experience. His prepared discussion of the dangers of communism and the mechanisms of control used in this country was well presented. But at the end of the lecture, an eager recruit asked, "Why bother with a long trial for confessed spies? Why not just take them out and shoot them?" Back from the platform came the answer, "Well, they got right!" The extent to which you as a reader would echo this comment measures your own frustration in this day to day battle.

So what kind of experience should this teacher of law to law enforcers be given? Since the question is mine, you might well expect me to have an answer—and here it is: I believe that law enforcement trainers should be specialists, devoting full time to their job, whether they teach in an academic or service setting. Accept my first hypothesis, that our man should be a lawyer, and my second, that his teaching and preparation for teaching should be a full time proposition, and the answer begins to emerge. His preparation should give him time to keep up with the literature. He needs time to read current court opinions, to read the new books written about criminal law and its administration, to go back occasionally to refresh his memory about or to get initially acquainted with the great thinkers of the past on these problems. And he needs time to think about what all this means to him as a teacher of law enforcers.

But he also needs time away from both teaching and the books to learn about the ever changing fact situations in which the active policeman must apply the law. He needs to walk with the beat man, to ride with the beat man, to investigate accidents, to work with detectives and to sit at the elbow of the supervisor and administrator. He doesn't need this as a steady diet for a period of years—a term to be served and then forgotten in the quiet of the training division or library—but as a recurrent experience for short periods each year. This field work is an absolute necessity, but only so much can be learned about the application of law while shaking doors, or riding traffic patrol, or investigating homicides.

In essence, I am pleading for the use of a specially trained specialist for the teaching of law to law enforcers. My advice to an administrator who wants the ideal would be to take a smart young law school graduate with a hankering to teach and an interest in the criminal law.

NIELSEN-RIONDA
BADGES
STA-BRITE
THE MODERN INOVATION IN METAL CRAFTSMANSHIP

- Superior Solid Backs
- 10 year guaranteed Hat and Coat attachments
- STA-BRITE—the exclusive Nielsen-Rionda metal for a life time of golden brilliancy

Write for free 32 page catalog illustrating badges in all finishes
DEPT. PJ 6
NIELSEN-RIONDA, INC.
38 JOHN ST., NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

Turn him loose in the library until he is sated. Send him out to observe and work in all phases of law enforcement. Then send him back to the books for reinterpretation in the light of his internship. After all this, let him start teaching, but only half time. During the other half, keep him partly in the library and partly out on the line. Such a man will do the job you need on either academic or service type programs with all of their problems as listed below. And he will love his work. Incidentally, as an extra dividend, he will also be an invaluable consultant to administrators and legislators on problems in the administration of criminal law.

ACADEMIC TEACHING OF FUTURE LAW ENFORCERS

There are special considerations in the academic teaching of future law enforcers. One is the context within which this teaching takes place.

What to do . . .
How to do it . . .

DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN

Los Angeles Police Department
W. H. Parker, Chief of Police

For the alert police officer **two challenging volumes** on his problems in everyday field work. Organized around two main objectives:

1. *To give the policeman a permanent reference which would assist him in knowing, understanding, and applying approved policies, rules, procedures, and techniques.*
2. *To enable individual officers to prepare for advancement.*

Volume I
Consisting of Bulletins 1-173

". . . a wealth of practical information."—*Popular Government*

". . . indeed a welcome addition to the police training literature of today."—*Texas Police Journal*

"As a permanent reference for the officer who wants to know what to do and how to do it, and who earnestly wants to prepare himself for promotion in his police organization, the Bulletin is indispensable reading."—*The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*

Pub. '54 **284 pp. (7 x 10)**
$7.50 **232 il.**

Volume II
Containing 179 Bulletins

". . . undoubtedly the best treatment of the day to day work of a police officer."—*The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*

"The Daily Training Bulletin has the great merit that it is never dull . . . there is humour and life on every one of its pages. As a painless way of learning police duty, it has everything to commend it."—*Police Review*

Pub. '58 **304 pp. (7 x 10)**
$8.50 **232 il.**

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield • Illinois

Law enforcement as a career group has been urging the universities and colleges to come to the aid of administrators who face continual vacancies rather than lower standards for applicants established only after a long hard battle. Perhaps the loudest and clearest voice making this call has been that of Chief Bernard C. Brannon of Kansas City, Missouri. And more and more colleges and universities are answering this call by the establishment of degree programs.

But college type programs are different from service type programs. An active police recruit who goes through his service training and probationary period can come out a policeman, even if a green one. A degree candidate who goes through a university police administration program cannot come out a policeman. Instead he comes out as the best possible raw material from which a policeman can be made.

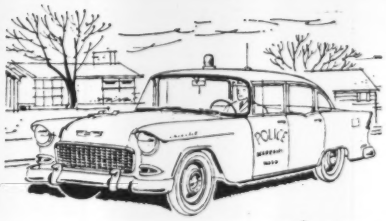
This is true because a university education is a preparation for life, the acquisition of a framework within which career information can later be utilized to greatest advantage. The typical university program gives about one-fifth of the student's total time for law enforcement courses. This is as it should be, but it is also a definite limitation on how much can be taught in any one area. Our Indiana University Department of Police Administration curriculum is built around four core courses: criminal investigation, traffic, management, and law. Each of these courses in two semesters accounts for six of the 25 concentration hours required as a minimum of police administration majors. Thus time is a definite limitation on how much law can be taught to the future law enforcer.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The second and final article in this series of two will appear in the next issue of POLICE. ★★★

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL RECEIVES NEW MICROWAVE SYSTEM

The Washington State Patrol has received delivery from Motorola of a 445 mile, 6,000 Mc microwave system for installation during 1959. Featuring hot-standby RF equipment with continuous bilateral sensing of both RF equipment bays, the system is engineered to provide negligible switchover time with the highest equipment reliability possible in the Public Safety Radio Service. No single limited-life component failure can disable more than one multiplex channel at any time.

Fifteen private dial telephone channels, one party-line dial telephone circuit, and one party-line teletypewriter circuit will be provided by the fourteen station network to terminals throughout Eastern Washington State at Spokane, Wenatchee, Ellensburg, Yakima, Kennewick and Walla Walla.



The One-Man Patrol Car—Field Interrogation of Pedestrians

By Richard T. Runyan and F. Samuel Ostertag

TRAINING BULLETIN NO. 7

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the 7th in a series of eleven articles appearing in consecutive issues of* POLICE *dealing with the techniques of the ONE-MAN PATROL CAR OPERATION. They are based upon training bulletins prepared by the Corpus Christi Police Department to implement a conversion to the one-man patrol car system. The first article appeared in the May-June issue of the* JOURNAL.

THE PATROL CAR AND THE BEAT

THE one-man patrol car unit and the foot patrolman have a great deal in common. In fact, the one-man patrol officer is, in a sense, a motorized beat man. However, the automobile gives him wider mobility and enables him to police a much larger area during a tour of duty than is ever possible for a foot patrolman.

Interrogating pedestrians may be as important to the motorized officer as it is to the foot patrolman. But the initial approach to a pedestrian suspect differs greatly. Parking the patrol car, coupled with the obligation to keep the dispatcher informed, sometimes makes pedestrian interrogations a complicated job for the one-man officer. However, no patrolman can afford to pass a suspect merely because there are complications involved in questioning him. Each officer is responsible for finding, questioning, and investigating all suspicious persons on his beat.

Address: Chief Richard T. Runyan, Corpus Christi Police Department, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Procedures for approaching and interrogating a pedestrian suspect must vary to meet each situation. The officer will follow the basic standards of good patrol work; he will, at the same time, use his discretion to meet variations in each situation. The time of day, traffic conditions, the type of neighborhood, parking possibilities, and the pedestrian's position in relation to buildings and other persons must all be considered before making an initial approach to the suspect.

AUTOMOBILE APPROACH TO A PEDESTRIAN

Before speaking to a pedestrian, the officer must notify the dispatcher, giving his location and the reason for stopping the suspect. It is essential that the dispatcher be given complete information. If the officer suspects that the person to be interrogated is a wanted or dangerous criminal, he must relay his suspicions to the dispatcher so that assistance may be sent or officers on adjoining beats can be alerted.

When the pedestrian is moving in the same direction as the police car, the officer should drive his car to a position almost even with the walker, stopping slightly to the rear. The patrolman should be sure that he is close enough to the suspect to eliminate the need for running to catch up with him. It is difficult for an officer who is out of breath to acquire and keep control of a situation.

Approaching a suspect from the rear gives the officer working alone a definite and obvious advantage. The officer is able to observe the suspect's movements, but the suspect is unable to observe the officer. Once the advantage is seized by the patrolman, he should hold that advantage by keeping the suspect's face away from him as much as possible.

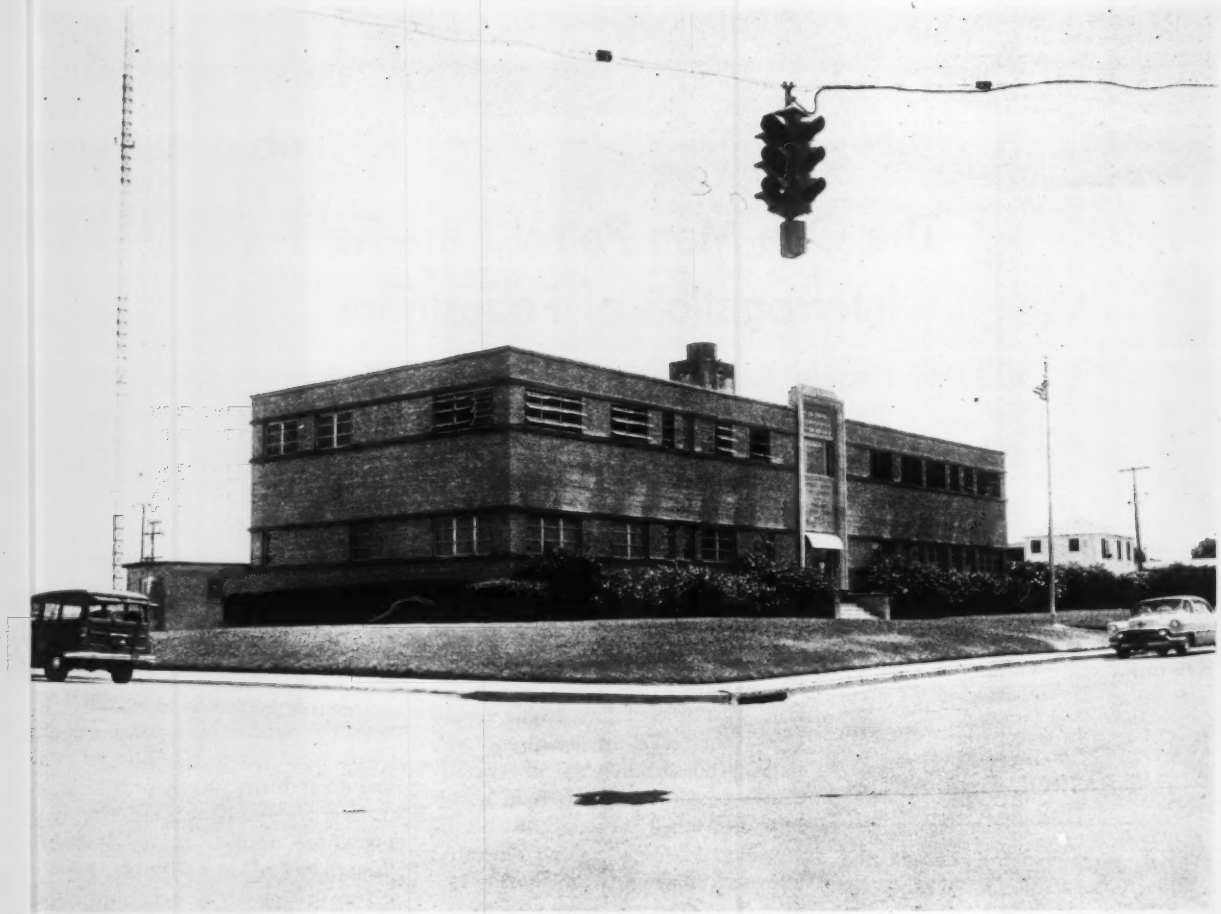
When the suspect is walking toward the approaching police car, the officer must gauge his pullover to allow enough time to leave his car by the left door without interfering with oncoming traffic. It is desirable, though not always possible, for the officer to stop his vehicle on the side of the roadway on which the suspect is walking.

Upon leaving the automobile, the officer should go around it to meet the suspect. This maneuver is important as a protective device, for the position of the automobile between the officer and the suspect provides a measure of protection in the event of gun play. As an alternate procedure, the officer may leave his car in such a way as to keep the door of the police vehicle between the suspect and himself, much as is done during the first contact with a stopped vehicle.

Observing the suspect closely is important. Particular attention should be focused upon his hands, because they afford the most obvious points of danger.

THE FOOT APPROACH

Upon leaving his car, the officer should remove the keys from the ignition, turn up the radio volume, and leave one door open so that



A view of the Police Headquarters building.

radio signals may be more easily heard. He should take care that the car door left open does not project into traffic.

Approaching a suspect on foot requires the same procedure as that performed on a routine foot beat. The officer should take a position of interrogation at the suspect's right side. The initial greeting will, of course, vary with conditions.

Searching for dangerous weapons should be undertaken immediately if the situation warrants it. The spread-eagle position (with the suspect's hands placed against the car roof or other support, his legs apart and feet sufficiently far from the support that he must carry part of his weight with his hands) will allow the officer to hook his left foot inside the suspect's right foot during the search. If resistance is met, the officer may fell the suspect merely by kicking his foot.

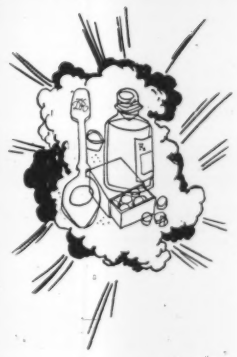
CHECKING A SUSPECT'S RECORD

If the officer decides to check to see whether the suspect has a record or is wanted, he should do so while the suspect stands in full view. The suspect should stand at the right front of the radio car, rather than being seated inside. The officer, while in contact with the dispatcher, should stand outside the car or sit behind the open right front door of the car. He should never turn his back to the suspect.

Learning to use the microphone with either hand is desirable. Under no circumstance should the handling of the microphone interfere with the officer's ability to use his service weapon.

Hearing messages concerning him may prompt the suspect to react in an unexpected or undesirable manner. The suspect with a record may bolt or stop talking. The person who learns that there is no available information on him may become unnecessarily abusive and consider that the clean record gives him special privileges. For these reasons, the suspect should be kept out of hearing range or radio messages that may concern him. The patrolman should, however, guard against the relaxation of vigilance that might accompany his strained attempt to hear radio messages when the volume is turned too low.

DO NOT FAIL TO QUESTION PERSONS WHO AROUSE YOUR SUSPICIONS MERELY BECAUSE YOU DISLIKE EMBARRASSING THEM. MOST PERSONS ON LEGITIMATE BUSINESS CAN EASILY PROVE THIS TO BE SO. YOU WILL NOT FIND IT DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN WHY YOUR INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY. ★★★



The "New Look" at Narcotics Is Just the Same Old Sack

By Malachi L. Harney

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third in a series of three articles by Mr. Harney, former Chief of the Enforcement Division of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The second article appeared in the September-October issue of* POLICE.

A FEW months ago, we read in the contemporary newspapers that some of the English policemen were thinking of carrying guns, but they don't. There were 38 homicides in the London metropolitan area in 1937. That covers about 12 million people, I think. In Chicago, there were 131 homicides for the first half of that year, an annual rate of 262. This point could be labored in a comparison of practically every type of crime between the countries. I have heard policemen, when this argument comes up, describe it a little more elementarily: If an English bobby—for whom we all have the greatest respect—with his truncheon and helmet, came into some of our metropolitan cities, his hat certainly would be kicked down the gutter as a football and they would have to call for a shotgun squad from headquarters to save his neck. One should know the climate in which a garment is to be worn before he considers the kind and quality of the cloth and how to cut it.

Despite our possibly tighter interpretation of the same fundamental philosophy, we nevertheless, as late as the 1930's, suffered from the outrages of a Ratigan who, under the guise of practicing medicine, sold in one year 400,000 doses in office-administered shots of morphine to addicts in Seattle, several times as much as all the other doctors and all the hospitals in that city dispensed in the same time. Ultimately, of course, he did seven years in the penitentiary. The most persistent promoter of the "British System" myth in this country has defended Ratigan and has referred to him as a hero.

Perhaps taking advantage of a slightly more complacent interpretation in England and despite the usual rigid English conformity to the law, that country recently had its John Bodkin Adams. According to press accounts, Dr. Adams was investigated when deaths among his patients became a public scandal. He was acquitted of murder, perhaps for the very good reason that he may not have been guilty, perhaps again only because there seem to have been incomprehensible lapses in the investigation of his case. In any event, he later pleaded guilty to violations of the Dangerous Drug Laws and was barred from practice. The ironical thing about the "British System" is that Dr. Adams' narcotic deviations were not discovered until there was a charge of murder. Adams apparently made many heroin addicts, most of whom I would venture to suggest don't appear in the English addiction statistics, but in the mortality tables. So, it may well be that the better incidence ratio in the British Isles is not due to any superiority in their system or magic in their medicine. Is it not likely that it is in spite of the small differences in the systems rather than because of these? Did it ever occur to our friends that people, countries, and cultures differ? In its March 17, 1958, issue, by a masterpiece of mistiming, *Time Magazine* ran a story suggesting that Irish-Americans, like me, were about fifty times more susceptible to becoming drunkards than were Jewish-Americans.

Let me try to ventilate the fog surrounding this "British System" with one more blast of the cold air of common sense. There are more opium smoking and hashish violations in the United Kingdom than there are in this country. When we informally query our English contemporaries, this situation is dismissed with the observation, "Well, this applies only to the colored or Chinese population." We wish we could dismiss our problem so lightly. Don't misunderstand me; we have a colored characteristic in our problem now, but it's new. Twenty years ago it was white and Chinese.

Reading the report of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the April-May, 1957, session, one sees such things as reference to 17,697 narcotic arrests in Hong Kong; 12,787 related to heroin. These narcotic arrests loom up to about half as many as for the whole United States. Reports on Singapore are of a similar tenor.

The report of the 1958 session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs states that in Hong Kong the seizures of morphine and diacetylmorphine were the highest ever recorded; in a territory of 400 square miles, the authorities had made three times the seizures reported by the United States.

What is the significance of this? Nothing more than the all-important and inescapable fact that these are

Address: Mr. Malachi L. Harney, Superintendent, Division of Narcotic Control, State of Illinois, 1012 Myers Bldg., Springfield, Illinois.

Crown Colonies of Great Britain, governmental entities ruled from Whitehall and the direct responsibility of the Queen's ministers—the "British System." Where do you apply your "British System"? To whom do you apply your "British System"? Under what circumstances do you apply your "British System"? It all depends on the conditions. To the "British System" we owe the fact that there is a specific type of heroin so common to our West Coast that it is there known as "cotton heroin" or "fluffy heroin." This comes through the Bamboo Curtain to the British Colony of Hong Kong, from whence it is smuggled into this country. In one case, a ring handling individual small amounts had introduced an aggregate of more than 70 kilos of heroin into the United States. Last year in California a Federal Narcotic Officer was killed by a dealer in "fluffy" Hong Kong heroin, which slipped through the "British System."

In passing, Canada has the same rate of addiction as the United States, generally speaking. Dr. Paul Martin, Minister of Health, stated to a Senate Committee that he has been unable to find any difference between the British and Canadian narcotic laws.

The obsession of our friends in confusing coincidence with cause and effect in the "British System" reminds me of the story of the suburbanite who went out every evening and sprayed cologne on his lawn. A neighbor stood it as long as his sensibilities and curiosity permitted and then inquired of him why he was usng this spray. "To keep wild elephants off the lawn," was the reply. "But," the astonished neighbor exclaimed, "There isn't a wild elephant within 5,000 miles." "I know it," said the suburbanite—"Pretty powerful stuff, ain't it?"

The solution of the narcotic problem in this country is primarily one of law enforcement. Obviously, we must have help from the many other quarters. The Lexington and Fort Worth institutions have made great contributions. They have done many of the obvious things that a hospital has to do. The research contributions are beyond all measure, all worth, to the American people. Often their best contribution has been to prove every once in a while what isn't so and what we don't know.

We hear that we are forgetting we have a medical problem. For the sake of argument, let us assume that this is essentially a medical problem. A great many years ago our Public Health people were seriously concerned about Psittacosis. I understand that antibiotics may put us in a relatively improved position today, but that control of Psittacosis is still a serious matter. But because back in those days we didn't have any better or simpler way of coping with a problem which had to be coped with, the great Treasury of the United States was put in the business of chasing parrots. Customs followed parrots from the low countries in Europe to Paris and by air to Mexico City and by truck to the Mexican border and there intercepted birds, not for the sake of revenue, but in the name of medicine! We have no sure cure for addiction as yet; no specific drugs or chemical, as far as I know. I keep asking every day. Our hospitals can take credit for salvaging many addicts. Despite that, I still insist that the best cure for narcotic addiction is for it not to occur. I think the best medicine is to try to control and stamp out the causative chemical, illicit opium. It is sound medicine, I suggest, to contain the addict who spreads the know-how and the way of life of narcotic addiction. Quarantine is one of the oldest and solidest procedures in public health. There can be many variations on the theme of "Typhoid Mary."

I think the truth is that the extended hand of medicine seldom reaches far enough to overcome the blandishments and seduction of opium until it has law enforcement to remove the all-too-willing victim from the arms of Lady Morphia and to physically place him within reach if he is to have the advantage of what modern medicine can do for him. There are exceptions, but let's speak scientifically and generally. To the men of medicine, I say do not let the claque play down law enforcement as if it were something in opposition to, or a substitute for, your work. I think that the most unhealthy situation with which we have to contend today is this drive to make it appear that there is dissension between law enforcement and medicine in the narcotic control field. That should be the first concern of our public health efforts. I suggest that medicine in this field, without the help of law enforcement, would be smothered.

Too often, we have heard the armchair criminologist's theory that severity does not repress. I don't want to be misunderstood, but let's say perhaps these people think that the brave Hungarian, the fiercely proud Magyar, is now a cowering, wretched, regimented slave because he loves the Russians.

The record is clear, that despite temporary setbacks, we have made great strides in eliminating the narcotic drug evil in this country. The record is equally clear that much of this we owe to law enforcement, with the support that it has had from so many other quarters.

To repeat, quarantine and isolation, in my opinion, are elemental concepts in the control of infectious and contagious diseases. We certainly have a sort of transmittable characteristic in the drug addiction phenomenon. Generally, it is the addict who translates to the neophyte, as a great experience, the abuse of a chemical that would otherwise be so much harmless dust. If we want to eliminate this health hazard promptly, we must continue to work a program where opiates are difficult to get and where we will quickly and surely take the addict out of society, place him in a drug-free environment, and then cautiously let him back into circulation with a string attached. To what we have been able to do for him medically while he is confined, we add what supervision and after-care can contribute. That supervision and after-care will be more realistic because of the string attached. The rehabilitation of the addict is a worthwhile and necessary concern. Marginal and doubtful as he may be, and as he usually is, as a fellow human being he is entitled to

the best effort we can give him. But since the best care for narcotic addiction is for it never to occur, our chiefest and most practical concern must be for the non-addict contemporary of the addict. To him we owe the most responsibility. For him we must have the most rigorous enforcement of the penal laws. For his safety and well-being we must cure or segregate the addict. The mere existence of an aggressive program of this nature has discouraged and will discourage the possible neophyte.

One word on the comparison of the opiate and the alcohol problems. At the moment, we have less than 60,000 opiate addicts. We read many figures on alcoholism. Alcohol, they tell us, has captured five million people; six per cent of the drinkers are in danger of becoming compulsive alcoholics; new drunkards appear at the rate of 200,000 a year, etc. Whatever the exact figures, they are of sobering magnitude.

Particularly insidious is the plea that since in many respects alcoholism and narcotic drug addiction are similar, why not treat both problems in the same way? Why not make heroin socially acceptable?

For one, I would not concede that we are handling our steadily mounting alcoholism problem intelligently. But the great error, in my opinion, is in assuming that alcoholism and drug addiction represent a complete parallel.

Alcohol is socially acceptable because most people can take it or leave it alone. That is not the case with heroin. To make it a real parallel, we would have to assume what would be the results of alcohol if it had some of the properties of heroin. Then alcohol would be so attractive and seductive that the first drink would call for constant repetition. After the first five to fifteen "shots," there would be the beginning of psychic and emotional dependence on the drug. There would commence a physiological dependence which quickly would fasten the drug to its victim with the barbed hooks of real addicition. *It would be as if practically every person who took a few social drinks of alcohol would, within a month, find himself in the position of the helpless gutter drunk.*

We have taken a hard look at the "new look." By now most of us, especially the men, ought to be pretty suspicious of that term "new look." It seems to me that about 2 years ago when the fashion designers brought out a new look, we found it to be a sack or a bag. On closer examination, it was nothing but the exhumation of a discarded not-too-highly regarded mode of the 20's. It seems to me we have more than a little of analogy here.

Not long ago, a distinguished Far-Eastern Statesman, a gallant with the ladies, said that he didn't mind the sack because, after all, it was a sack full of goodies. Here is Satan, disguised as Santa Claus, with a sack full of goodies for the junkies. "All the 'stuff' you want for free, or at cost—just tell the man that you can live better with it than without it."

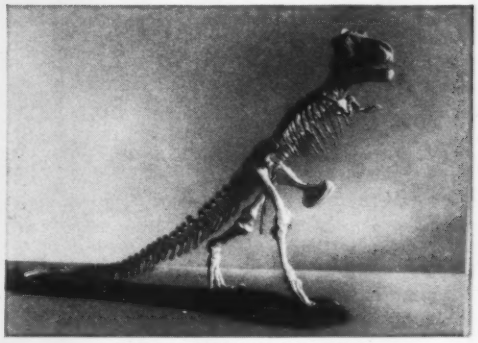
My farmer-father sought to impress on me the inadvisability of buying anything in a bag. What kind of pig do we have in this poke? The animal looks suspiciously like a horrible old critter of the early 20's that some people called narcotic clinics, in a semantic prostitution of a decent and wholesome noun. These were official drug-feeding stations, the sordid story of which should disgust anyone with energy and intelligence enough to read their contemporary history.

I hope that the people who are advancing the "new look" will take a second—a longer—a more soul-searching look. We are dealing with human lives and human welfare.

This should not be a hippodrome. Proponents of drug feeding should not be in the category of the ham actor who, out of a job and down-and-out, was given the chore of attending elephants by a sympathetic circus owner. The actor complained to his girl friend that sweeping up after a herd of forty elephants was an arduous task, indeed. She sympathized with him. Then one day he came to her with the bad news that an additional twelve elephants had been added to the herd. The work was back-breaking—almost intolerable. She sympathized with him again. "Honey," she said, "this is too hard—you ought to give it up!" "Give it up!" he exclaimed, "and quit show business?"

Perhaps we've had a little too much show business on the narcotic problem. ★★★

HAS YOUR TEAR GAS LOST ITS BITE TOO?



TYRANNOSAURUS REX

Eighty million years ago this ten ton monster ruled the earth. Now he is only a museum piece. Check your tear gas stock. If some of it belongs in a museum, let us replace it with fresh, powerful, FEDERAL grenades and shells.

Federal Laboratories INC.

SALTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Reactions of Delinquents to Secure Custody

By John M. Borys, James MacKay and Alice Collins

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The correctional system of every state is confronted with a certain percentage of its institutional population who may be classified as incorrigible and whose activities are characterized by aggressive, dangerous and destructive behavior. This is the second in a series of two articles concerning the successful development of treatment procedures in Massachusetts for juvenile delinquents in this category under maximum security controls. The first article appeared in the May-June issue of* POLICE.

SECURITY MEASURES

THE staff, in planning the program, recognized that the secure aspect of the building and the necessity for maintaining it as a building which was as secure as possible could not be camouflaged, nor would it have been desirable to do so. Checks of population would be made at definite intervals and no attempt was made to disguise "shake downs" of rooms and clothing.

It seemed very likely to the staff, in advance, that these precautions might seem provocative to the boys and that they would be angry and resistant about them, making the whole problem of security much more difficult for themselves and the staff, but it was agreed that even if this proved true, it could not be avoided.

Actually, the security program was carried out as planned and the boys appeared to be very little disturbed by it, being quite co-operative and evidently accepting it as part of the life of the institution. The only times when problems arose were when an over-zealous Security Master unnecessarily disturbed a boy's belongings in the course of checking his room. The boys' complaint concerning this was accepted by the Superintendent and brought to the attention of the staff who was urged to make the room and window checks with as little disturbance to the boys as was commensurate with thoroughness, the emphasis being on the maintenance of security rather than "getting something on a boy."

There had been a standing rule in the Youth Service Board prohibiting physical punishment of the boys even before the Institute opened and this order was posted on the bulletin board in the lobby where it was accessible to both boys and staff. It seemed to be important to the boys to know this and their frequent mention of it in letters home and in counseling sessions permits the conjecture that they appreciated the fact that the staff, too, was subject to controls.

Address: Mr. John M. Borys, Superintendent, Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Massachusetts.

WITH PRIVILEGES

Program activities were planned on an individual basis and frequent changes were insituted when a boy's interest waned and he showed signs of becoming depressed. Constructive change was an important element of policy and discipline and privileges were dealt with according to the same principles. When either one was earned, it was given as quickly and as accurately as possible. The emphasis was placed, not on the act, but on the individual's ability to understand and to learn to control his behavior. Acting out their feelings was the most natural reaction in the world for these youngsters, but it was the task of the counselors to interpret to the boy that his need for violent or aggressive action was understood while the acts were not condoned.

Boys who have presented severe problems in adjustment need to have things happen to them, unexpectedly, that are positive as well as negative. Ed was such a boy, who after seven months in residence was unable to respond to any part of the program. He was suddenly placed on the Honor Corridor (extra privileges and less supervision) in the hope that such a move would help him to relate to the staff and help him realize that they were really interested in him.

His behavior as a result was completely opposite to what he had shown heretofore and his work improved as his relationship with the staff began to develop. Even the boys themselves assisted him to stay on Honor Corridor by helping him to curb his vile temper. They shared all their personal belongings with him since he never received visitors or mail.

At his nine month review, it was voted that he be retained for an additional six months to ensure his stability since he would be placed in a living and working situation to his liking but with little supervision. In spite of this added "time" he was able to continue making good progress for the remainder of his stay.

AND WITHOUT

Discipline and privileges ran the gamut from segregation from the population to temporary weekend leaves home. Effective discipline is always in an experimental state and always subject to change due to circumstances and people. One of the most firmly held convictions of the staff was that each boy must be treated as an individual and that discipline, where possible, must have meaning for him.

Joe was one of the most difficult boys in the institution. His life had been so marked by brutality and loss that he was unresponsive to any loss of privileges and repeated his violent assaults on other boys or staff whenever he was angry. It was almost impossible to teach Joe the simple rudiments of being good means you get nice things and that being bad resulted in bad things happening to him. (The value of staff observations resulted in the first clue of how to make discipline effective.) Attention was drawn to the fact that many of the staff had noted Joe's preoccupation with shining his personal shoes. They literally shone day after day, and whenever he scuffed them he immediately found time to give them a shine. The next time his behavior deteriorated, the staff then solemnly confiscated his shoes until his conduct warranted their return. He was given the oldest pair of work shoes available to wear. His immediate reaction was of a violent nature, but he calmed himself quickly and during his period of discipline he was termed a "model" boy. Continued observation of his behavior and moulding disciplinary measures to the character of this boy finally taught him a modicum of self-control.

SOME TRIED TO RUN AWAY

Perhaps also because the security checks were so open, there were many less attempts at escape than had been anticipated and some of these left a distinct impression that they were deliberately clumsy attempts. There was only one successful runaway in the first two years of operation. This success is certainly, in part, directly attributable to an efficient and alert custodial staff, but it is also a clear indication that most boys found satisfaction in the institution and did not *need* to run way.

Jack had a severe history of running away from home and from open training schools. During one room check, the Security Master discovered that one side of the door frame had been pulled off. A shakedown of the bed revealed an eight foot length of wood under the blanket. Jack was called from his trade area and questioned. He stated, "I thought about running away all last night, but I wasn't sure." He never made another attempt during his stay of fifteen months.

At the end of a working day in August, the carpenter reported the loss of wire cutters, a chisel, and a large screw driver. A check of Al's room revealed these articles lying in full view on the window sill in his room. He cried for quite sometime during the questioning and repeatedly explained how homesick he was. His apparent guilt about running away and "deliberate" attempt to get caught carried him through his institution experience without further incident.

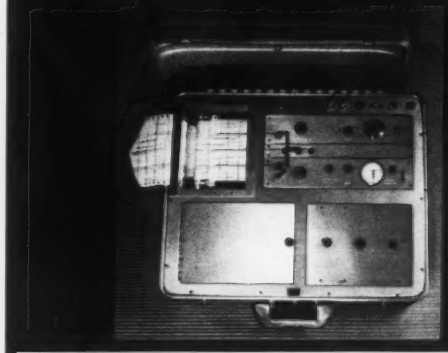
SOMATIC COMPLAINTS

The staff was naturally concerned with the kinds of personality reactions a secure building would engender and sought psychiatric opinion about the effect confinement, such as this, might have on boys who were accustomed to act out their anxiety by running away or violence. Psychiatric opinion was unanimous in opining that boys might become acutely depressed and self-destructive as their feelings of anger turned inward against themselves, that they might have marked somatic symptoms or that they might aggressively act out through assaults and attempted escapes. No one ventured to state to what degree these actions would be carried out.

In planning for some of these reactions, one nurse and an assistant nurse were included in the staff, as well as daily visits by a physician, in order that there would be someone in charge of the infirmary at all times. The nurses, having been prepared in advance, understood that many sick calls were based more on emotional than physical problems and were most successful in ministering to ailments which were actually minor, but with all the seriousness and attention called for in serious cases.

For a population at an age when physical health is at its peak, the number of boys coming to sick call daily might well have been considered alarming. Hospital statistics, therefore, might indicate that this area was extremely over-worked, but in reality the sick lines were accomplished with remarkable swiftness. Instead of treating boys as malingerers, they were each given careful but swift individual treatment and always in such a way to satisfy the needs of each boy. With this group of boys, it did not pay to argue that they were not ill

LIE DETECTORS



CONFIDENCE vested in you by the community demands not only the best personal service, but the ultimate in precision equipment and techniques of proven merit. When you consider Lie Detection Equipment, think *first* of Stoelting "Deceptographs". Let us assist you; we are the foremost specialists in the field.

WRITE FOR FREE INFORMATION

C. H. STOELTING CO.

SPEED TIMERS • PORTABLE X-RAY APPARATUS
MINIATURIZED RADIO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT
ALCOHOL TEST DEVICES • RESUSCITATION UNITS
"SOFT RAY" COMPARISON EQUIPMENT

424 NORTH HOMAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 24, ILLINOIS

but it did pay to treat the particular complaints. Many headaches, stomach-aches and backaches were examined, and treated with a large variety of brightly colored pills. The number of instantaneous cures was remarkable.

REGRESSION AND SELF-DESTRUCTION

The staff was, at first, encouraged by the boys' acceptance of the security measures of the program and felt that stern disciplinary methods would not be needed. It was felt that the security of the building itself would be enough and that mere restriction of a boy to his room would be sufficient to maintain control. As more new boys arrived and the population neared capacity, it became evident that boys could not be safely segregated in their own rooms when their aggressive, defiant behavior made it essential to remove them from the group. Placed in their own rooms, as planned, they tore furniture apart to use as weapons, smashed windows and pulled steam pipes from the wall.

Reluctantly, the staff was forced to open the segregation rooms which were far removed from the population and contained nothing except an indestructible bed. Visited regularly by the counseling staff, a boy would remain until he was able to control his anger. It was interesting and not surprising, in the light of earlier observations concerning needs for self punishment and control, that a large majority of boys seemed to get themselves into segregation at least once during their first few months at the Institute. A study at the end of two years, showed that of all the boys sent to segregation only 5 per cent repeated this experience more than twice and only 3 per cent were sent there more than three or more times.

This last group presented a most serious and apparently insoluble problem which had not been anticipated. Certain boys appeared unable to make an adjustment at the institute and when placed in segregation gave every evidence of being psychotic. Transferred to a state hospital, they were shortly returned as not psychotic and not committable and the whole cycle of behavior began again, at great cost of time and work for both the staff and other boys. Such boys were seen as totally unchanged by the program which did not appear to meet their needs but how to do this remained an unsolved problem.

David made unprovoked and savage assaults on other boys or refused to obey simple and reasonable orders that he had followed without difficulty many times before. When placed in segregation, he would sit in a corner and refuse to speak to anyone. This was usually followed by refusal to eat food, but he would drink water. Once, when he was restricted to his room, he took a plastic toothbrush holder, shattered it and inflicted innumerable cuts from his chin to his navel. Numerous commitments to a state hospital resulted in his quick return as not psychotic. David was finally released after a long period of unsuccessful effort on our part, and was shortly thereafter committed to the reformatory for assault.

Although they were warned in advance concerning the possibility of self-destructive acts on the part of some boys, the staff nevertheless found this one of the most anxiety provoking forms of boys' behavior. A great many in-service training meetings were held on this subject. Nevertheless there were always situations that arose and almost put some staff members in a state of panic. There were boys who deliberately tied a sheet or piece of blanket around their necks and, waiting until they heard a security master making his rounds, would suspend themselves from a window or water pipe. This was dangerous enough, and even more difficult were the boys who cut their wrists or attempted to drink paint. Lesser acts of self-mutilation were also seen quite frequently and appeared to follow, as predicted, periods of confinement when the usual avenues of discharge of anxiety were closed.

Paul was a Negro boy who had failed at other institutions by running away and being assaultive to other boys. In his fits of anger, he would tear the materials in his room to shreds and more often than not broke every single windowpane in the room. Through all these episodes he never injured himself, and the only result was a usual fainting spell or black-out. At one time, epilepsy was suspected, but was ruled out after tests.

Appearing before the Youth Service Board for his review, he was told that he would have to do better and remain for an additional period of six months. Although he had been warned in advance by his counselor that this would happen, his anger became so uncontrollable that he ran out of the room and put his fist through a window with such force that he severed an artery in his wrist. Prompt attendance and surgery saved the hand, but its future use would be limited. He spent many weeks in the infirmary where he was visited daily by the superintendent and staff. Also during his convalescence, the nurse and others gave him a great deal of time and attention to insure some use of his hand. It was during this period that some change was noted in Paul and until his parole many months later he never had another destructive episode or fainting spell.

SUMMARY

In general, the staff felt that the Institute had realized their hopes and in most instances had not justified their fears in spite of many anxious and nerve-wracking moments and situations. It appeared that in the controlled, custody facility which provided intensive on-going counseling within the framework of a flexible program, geared to the individual needs of the boys, that the boys were able to incorporate within themselves some semblance of personal control over their impulses. Although the boys reacted to the security of the facility in a variety of ways, over the period of their confinement, they saw the secure

custody as safety and assistance in their attempts at controlling their impulses. Summarily, then:

1) There is a "need," regardless of the reasons, for a small group of disturbed, delinquent boys to be "locked up."

2) Counseling and treatment, to be effective, must be daily and on-going and especially during periods of a boy's "acting out."

3) A reasonable emphasis on security coupled with sufficient program and counseling services may nullify the anticipated rebellions and escapes credited to such a group of delinquents, especially when they are housed in one institution.

4) There must be flexibility in rules and regulations in order that disciplinary measures be effective. Any such measures should be considered as an integral part of the treatment process and applied quickly, accurately, and individually.

5) Somatic complaints are synonymous with severely disturbed delinquent boys and must be patiently and seriously attended in order that their treatment be complete.

6) A staff for a custodial institution must be trained continuously to effectively meet the daily problems of such an institution. They must be adaptable to change with each situation and accurate in even the minutest observations of their charges.

7) This secure, custody institution has proven its value as an adjunct to the state's open training schools for delinquent boys, but it will probably never be a cure-all for these problem boys. It will always be faced with a small proportion of boys who will suffer almost total regression and/or severe psychotic episodes even under the mildest forms of stress.

8) Attempts at self-destruction will always be present and the staff must constantly be trained to prevent serious injury.

9) The success of such a unit certainly points out the need for specialized training schools with small populations and flexible programs in order to more successfully combat the problem of delinquency. ★★★

POLICE APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM PAYS OFF IN MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is satisfied with its six-year-old apprenticeship program for allowing high school graduates to enter the police department as police aides until they meet the necessary age requirement.

The city established the plan when it found that many well-qualified high school graduates who had indicated an interest in entering law enforcement work as a career were forced to take other employment because of the high entrance age requirements. By the time these men attained the age necessary, they were either interested or committed to their present jobs.

The apprentices serve a four-year program doing clerical and other routine assignments. During the first year of service, they attend vocational school in the morning for courses in typing, shorthand, English, and office practice. They spent the afternoon in police offices.

Every six months, the police aides are rotated into other sections so that they attain a broad knowledge of the functions of the police department. Upon completion of one year of service, and upon obtaining a passing grade in their vocational school courses, they are assigned to full-time duties, again on a rotating basis, from office to office and from shift to shift.

The aides wear a regulation police department uniform shirt, a special badge for police aides with a number designation, a black four-in-hand tie, and blue serge trousers. They are members of the city employees' pension unit and are entitled to regular city employee fringe benefits. They must observe rules and regulations of the police department.

The police aides are eligible for appointment as regular police patrolmen at the end of their apprenticeship program.

As police aides, the apprentices have proven themselves worth-while in performing many clerical jobs and in enabling regular policemen to return to police duties. As policemen the apprentices have been found to be remarkably well adjusted and competent police officers.—"Milwaukee's Police Aide Program a Success." By Richard Block. *Public Personnel Review*, October, 1958. (From *Public Management*, December, 1958)

Specify: America's Finest
"HEAD-MASTER"®

POLICE UNIFORM CAPS

Smart Air Force Style With Ventilated Braid Style No. 358

Regulation Cap Blue Serge Solid Band Style No. 157

Insist on the Finest Police Caps by specifying Wentworth "HEAD-MASTER," when you order your cap needs from your Uniform or Equipment Dealer • Genuine inside Cane Bands • Pre-shrunk, waterproofed materials • Genuine Leather Sweatbands • Standard Materials for long wearing quality • Less replacement cost saves you money • Union Made by Craftsmen.

WRITE TODAY FOR ILLUSTRATED POLICE CAP CIRCULAR OR SEE YOUR LOCAL UNIFORM DEALER

Specify "HEAD-MASTER"® . . . made only by

WENTWORTH-FORMAN CO., INC.

116 BEDFORD ST., DEPT. P, BOSTON 11, MASS.
Established 1895

What Is Police Management?

By G. Douglas Gourley

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles on the important subject of POLICE MANAGEMENT. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of* POLICE.

DIRECTING

UNDER the term "directing," can be included all of the processes of decision making and the various methods and procedures for putting the decisions into effect. Among these methods are orders (both written and oral), instructions, memoranda, bulletins, manuals, et cetera.

Since a police department is semi-military in character, discipline and prompt response to commands are necessary, particularly in emergency situations. It must be realized, however, that law enforcement differs from the military in that policemen must be allowed a high degree of discretion. In police work it would be undesirable to impose a discipline which requires blind obedience to orders and complete dependence upon superior officers. Police Administrative Officers must develop the leadership which is necessary to induce policemen to work as a team —to cooperate as well as to obey. Command is necessary to the successful direction of a police agency. Commands can be divided into two types: *line* command and *staff* command. Both types use authority delegated by the Chief.

Line Command is the authority delegated by the chief to his immediate subordinates and by them through the *Chain of Command* to the patrolmen and civilian employees in the field. Line command is simple to understand. No difficulties are encountered in its exercise if lines of command are clearly established and are thoroughly understood. Line command finds expression in written or oral orders transmitted from superior to subordinate. The nature of police work is such, however, that line commanders cannot always be personally present to issue commands. Also, the technical nature of the task being performed by the patrolman may be such that his immediate line commander may not be qualified to direct its execution.

Staff Command is a term used to describe the types of supervision exercised when technical duties are being performed. An example of the first would be a juvenile officer working on night watch with no line supervisor on duty. Under this circumstance the Patrol Watch Commander would exercise functional supervision over the juvenile officer's general *conduct* but *not* over the *technique* he employed.

An example of the second type of staff command—that is, supervision over specific techniques or procedures of a technical nature performed by non-technical personnel—would be a patrol officer gathering and preserving evidence. Here he would be governed by the staff commands of the crime laboratory superviser. When writing his report regarding his investigation, he would come under the staff command of the record unit supervisor. At the same time, and in both cases, he would remain under the direct line command of his own Patrol Supervisors.

Another example of the use of the term, *staff command*, is the giving of orders by a police administrator's agent or assistant who has no authority in his own right but who has been designated to act for his superior. This type of supervision is especially common when routine matters are concerned. This agent may be an aide, an adjutant, an administrative assistant or an executive secretary. In giving instructions he is saying in effect, though not in so many words, "The chief wants you to do this or that." In putting out calls to officers by radio or telephone the dispatcher is exercising *staff command*—he is acting for the chief in carrying out policies and procedures previously approved by the chief.

Except in the case of immediate emergency orders, commands, instructions, policies and procedures should be *reduced to writing* and should be made available to all officers. Provision should also be made for keeping this material up to date. A system for classifying commands or orders should be established, and then strictly followed. One system is to divide all orders into *General Orders* and *Special Orders*. General Orders are orders of a permanent nature issued by the Chief of Police. They should affect the entire department and should not relate solely to a specific situation or event. At the very first opportunity, *General Orders* should be made part of a department manual.

Special Orders are orders issued relative to some particular event or circumstance. They are usually of a temporary nature and frequently do not affect the entire department.

Control, as well as command, is necessary to efficiently direct the activities of a police agency. "Control" according to Gulick, "consists in seeing that everything is carried out in

Address: Prof. G. Douglas Gourley, Head Dept. of Police Science and Administration, Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.

accordance with the plan which has been adopted, the organization which has been set up, and the orders which have been given. . . ."[1] It is relatively easy to give commands but to determine the manner in which the orders were carried out is often difficult. Control is obtained through inspection. Inspections may be simple observations or they may involve the study and analysis of records and statistics. In order to maintain proper control in a police department persons, things, procedures, and results must be under constant inspection and evaluation.

COORDINATING

Coordination is a broad term which includes a variety of activities, the main purpose of which is to have people and groups work harmoniously and effectively together.[2] A police department, like most other organizations, is subdivided primarily on the basis of function which in turn rests upon specialization. There is a tendency for each of these specialists to become preoccupied with his own objectives and problems. Specialists often fail to observe how they encroach upon the activities and problems of the other functional units. It is essential that the various functional units, such as Patrol, Detectives, Traffic, and Juvenile cooperate to achieve the overall purpose of the *entire Police Department.*

There is also a tendency on the part of each functional subdivision of the department to magnify the importance of its work and to attempt to "build an empire," to constantly strive to expand the particular unit by adding activities and personnel. Coordination is the procedure for unifying the activities and the tendencies of these various functional units. Coordination can be brought about through *coercion* as well as through *cooperation.*

Coordination within the department may be both vertical and horizontal. That is, it may be either up and down the several levels or crosswise on the same level.[3] Coordination may apply within the police department, itself, or it may be aimed at cooperative relationship between the police department and other agencies. It thus may be either internal or external.

Coordination is a cohesive element in organization. It is composed of both structural and psychological elements. Coordination is the dynamics of organization. It minimizes friction. In addition to coercion it uses the techniques of consultation, collaboration, exchange of information and ideas, and reconciliation of sentiments and ideas. The larger and more complex the police department becomes, the greater is the need for coordinating authority and machinery.

REPORTING

Reporting is the term used by Henri Fayol to describe the obligation of an executive to communicate with and so keep informed those to whom he is responsible and those who are responsible to him. This term also includes the executive's responsibility to make provision for adequate communication up and down and across the organizational heirarchy at all levels. Every activity involving two or more persons contains an element of communication. To merely mention the subjects of police training, supervision, and leadership reminds us that they require effective communication.[4] Flowing downward are policies, precedures, orders, general information, and techniques. Flowing upward are reports dealing with statistics such as the number of arrests, crimes, traffic accidents, citations, and field interrogations, the distribution of manpower, the conditions of buildings, automobiles, equipment, and supplies. Also flowing upward are opinions and attitudes, ideas, suggestions, complaints, grievances, "gripes," and rumors.

Some of the most difficult problems in organizations, especially the larger ones, arise from weakness in horizontal communication. Horizontal communication is achieved through conferences, informal face-to-face contacts, telephone calls, and clearance and review of written material, et cetera.

Even a very brief review of the problem of *Reporting* in a police department must include a mention of the need for and the problems involved in properly reporting to its ultimate employer, the public.

The *Annual Report* is the most commonly used device for reporting to the public. It should be accurate, factual, brief, and interestingly presented. Numerical statistics should be kept to a minimum. Charts, graphs, and photographs should be liberally used. News stories, radio and television broadcasts, public speeches, pamphlets, and "open houses" are other methods commonly used.

BUDGETING

Under the term, *Budgeting,* Henri Fayol includes not only budgeting but also all that goes with it—fiscal planning, accounting and other financial controls.

BADGES
of authority

DESIGNED WITH DISTINCTION
EXECUTED IN METALS OF TIMELESS BEAUTY . . . WORN WITH HONOR AND RESPECT
Descriptive Circular Available on Badges, Accessories and Two-Tone Badges.
Everson-Ross
55 VANDAM STREET
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

PROTECT YOURSELF
with this Fountain-Pen Type POCKET
TEAR GAS
Device . . . $15 VALUE
38 Special Cal.
$5.95
with 1 shell
Additional shells 50c ea.
Specially Priced! Extra protection in police work or for personal defense against purse snatchers, robbers, mashers. Causes no permanent injury. Heavy duty case of highly polished nickel with handy spring-steel pocket clip.
Registered Colt Distributors
Suppliers for Official Police Equipment
PUBLIC SPORTS SHOPS, 11 S. 16th St., Phila. 2, Pa.
Send Check or Money Order. No COD's
Nickel Plated Peerless Type
HANDCUFFS
$15.00 value
SPECIAL
$7.95
pr.

The financial aspects of budgeting, until recently, have received the greatest emphasis. In most cities the budget has been considered principally as a financial and accounting device. Under this traditional system requests for money have been supported primarily by listing objects to be purchased (such as materials, supplies, and equipment) and salaries to be paid. The validity of the requests have been judged principally by comparing them with previous expenditures.

Progressive administrators have increasingly emphasized that the budget represents dollar values placed on service programs. In the past few years the term, "Performance Budget" has been widely adopted to identify the budget as a program planning process which becomes a part of the management process instead of merely a fiscal procedure. The performance budget has been successfully used in the police field. Its use in police departments will increase rapidly with the passing years.[5]

SUMMARY

This discussion of the question, "What Is Police Management?" can be summarized by again pointing out that Police Management consists of all the tasks or duties which the police executive must perform. For the purpose of analysis, and frequently for the purpose of setting up the police organization itself, these tasks can be grouped into similar functions. Numerous schemes have been utilized for this purpose. The one which has been employed in this discussion was proposed by the industrialist, Henri Fayol. This scheme is represented by the coined word, POSDCORB, a word whose initial letters stand for Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting. Regardless of what method is used for subdividing his work, the successful police executive must learn to intelligently perform these functions.

REFERENCES

1. Gulick and Urwick: *Op. cit.*, p. 78.
2. Pfiffner: *Op. cit.*, p. 47.
3. Arthur W. Macmahon and John D. Millet: *Federal Administration.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1939, p. 7.
4. Charles E. Redfield: *Communication in Management.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1954, p. 16.
5. International City Managers Association: *Municipal Finance Administration.* Fifth edition. Chicago, 1955, p. 62.

★★★

NEED EMPHASIZED FOR EFFECTIVE PRE-DISASTER PLANNING

A case study on the effects of the floods of October 15 and 16, 1955, in the city of Norwalk, Connecticut, revealed that, when organization and preparation for disaster has been incomplete and uncorrelated, municipal services were unable to function in their fullest capacity.

Although civil defense theoretically was in charge during the disaster, the police department undertook the major responsibilities of meeting the emergency situations. Civil defense and public works personnel subordinated themselves to police department direction during the actual emergency. Many untrained volunteers proved in general to be too inexperienced to be of much assistance.

The mayor, as chief executive of the city, found that communications difficulties hampered his attempts to follow the progress of the rescue operations, and he had little effective control over the heads of city agencies during the flood fight.

Several organizations such as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and YMCA, which were highly organized and had training for disaster operations, did not achieve their maximum effort because of their lack of cooperation with each other. Many members of service clubs or other organizations volunteered their services as individuals, rather than collectively.

In certain cases some governmental units were not alerted, and consequently individual members volunteered their service with civil defense.

After the flood waters had receded, restoration was difficult because of certain laxities in planning and development such as permitting buildings to encroach upon the river banks, allowing traffic bottlenecks, unplanned city growth, overtaxing the drainage system, and inadequate dam inspection.

The survey presented recommendations on three aspects of flood disaster: prevention, relief, and rehabilitation. Included in the recommendations were establishing civil defense as a police responsibility, preparation of a disaster emergency plan, use of city employees rather than volunteers, obtaining auxiliary personnel from service clubs and existing organizations, and establishing the police powers of the mayor, the police department, and the civil defense organization. (*Public Management,* 1958)

Editor's Note: A copy of this report, *Case Study of a Flood-Stricken City,* by Seymour S. Weisman, 292 pp., $2.75, may be obtained by addressing The Public Administration Center, 4 Washington Square, North, New York, N. Y.

Alertness in Handling Suspects Is Urged

By Edgar E. Scott

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Chief Scott was appointed to the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., in August, 1931 and served a number of years in the precinct. He was promoted to Precinct Detective on May 16, 1936, and was transferred to the Detective Bureau on July 19, 1939 where he was subsequently made a Detective Sergeant. In 1948, he was promoted to Lieutenant and in 1950 was made Captain of the Robbery Squad. A pattern of promotion seems to have characterized Chief Scott's professional career for on September 1, 1950, he became Second-in-Command of the Detective Bureau and on August 16, 1951 was promoted to the rank of Inspector, and became Chief of Detectives on December 1 of the same year, a rank which included the title of Assistant Superintendent of Police, subsequently changed to Deputy Chief of Police, Chief of Detectives.*

*During Chief Scott's twenty-seven years of police service, largely in the Detective Branch, he has received more than one hundred commendations for meritorious service, plus the Certificate of Honorable Mention for Meritorious Service, awarded by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. This veteran detective sounds a warning here that should be heeded by every police officer—*WATCH THAT PRISONER!*—the life you save may be your wife's husband and the father of your children.*

WHEN we consider writing on the subject of alertness by police officers in the handling of suspects, and the cases in which officers have been seriously injured or killed while performing these duties, we hesitate to bring this up because of the fact that it could cause concern to the wives and families of law enforcement officers who might read the story. But when we think of the fact that many of these tragedies appear to have been caused by overconfidence, failure to take prescribed precautionary measures, or possibly in some cases by the lack of thorough training, then we feel more than justified in bringing the attention to subject.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticize any individual or to alarm officers' families, but if a reminder of the necessity of caution will save one officer from embarrassment, injury or death, then it is well worth our time.

A study of the cases which have occurred in various locations in the past in which law enforcement officers have been shot or seriously injured by persons who were in custody, or whom the officers were attempting to arrest, discloses the fact that far too many of these cases could have been prevented by the taking of proper precautionary measures.

In Brooklyn, several years ago, a teen-ager was arrested and brought into the station house and given a seat behind the rail in the station clerk's office. He appeared to be harmless enough, but when an officer had his back turned, the boy suddenly snatched the officer's revolver from its holster, shot several of the officers who were present, and escaped to the street where he was re-arrested by other officers.

We recall that in our own city (Washington, D. C.) a veteran officer was shot and killed by a fourteen year old boy that he had arrested for petty theft. In trusting and permitting this boy to get behind him where he could seize the officer's gun, cost a fine police officer his life.

In West Virginia a suspect who was in custody of United States Deputy Marshals in a second floor room, when the officers relaxed their vigilance, seized one of their weapons and shot a deputy and escaped.

In recent years we remember that here in Washington a police officer stopped two suspicious men in a truck late at night. He walked up to the driver and began to question him, failing to notice that the passenger had gotten out and walked around behind him. This man placed a gun in the officer's back and both men assaulted the officer and escaped. However, they were apprehended later.

We know of another case that well describes the type of thing of which we speak. An officer was told by a citizen that a man who was sitting in a parked car had a pistol. When the officer went over to the car to investigate he was shot down by the suspect who fired several shots. The suspect escaped and this officer recovered from very serious wounds. Other officers later arrested the suspect. What the original officer did not know was that this man was a parolee with several years to do, and had committed a series of burglaries.

It would not be necessary to prepare statistics to convince any experienced law enforcement officer of the fact that there have been too many such incidents, because he too can remember the publicity about the various cases and no doubt has given thought to which cases were avoidable and which were not.

A study of these cases would show that it is the suspect who is wanted for something, often serious, which the officer does not know at the time of the arrest, who is often the most dangerous. We must also consider

Address: Deputy Chief Edgar E. Scott, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION OFFICERS

50 only double barrelled sawed-off shotguns 12-gauge, 15" barrel, best European manufacture. Excellent shooting condition—guaranteed. $37.50 each delivered.

International Firearms Co.

1011 Bleury
Montreal, Quebec

the emotional or mentally disturbed person. Now at this point we should estimate how many persons are traveling about the country who would be within these categories. How many of them could well be responsible for serious crime in which the perpetrator has not been identified, in addition to the many persons for whom wanted notices are out. Does this not indicate that all caution should be used in the handling of suspects? We think that it does.

In the interest of safety and efficient law enforcement, we make the following suggestions:

1. Alertness in questioning or interviewing person—especially in public places.

2. Searching of suspects thoroughly, immediately after arrest. If the prisoner is in custody of another officer and is being turned over to a second officer, search him again or be certain that he has been previously searched before taking custody.

3. When making arrests in homes, etc., make a thorough search. Don't let the suspect get things for himself. He might get a weapon.

4. If arrest is made in auto, keep each occupant under observation.

5. Don't attempt to transport several prisoners in a vehicle if you are alone and have to drive.

6. Keep suspects in front of you at all times. Keep firm grasp on them outside of buildings, in hallways, etc. Use handcuffs when indicated.

7. When arresting persons suspected of being armed, cause them to raise their hands where they can be seen and lean against a building, vehicle, etc., until searched; especially where there are several.

8. Don't release your grasp on a suspect when putting him in a vehicle. He may go out on the other side and escape.

9. If operating a vehicle with handcuffed prisoners in back and you have no assistance, either cuff their hands behind them or strap their hands down. (Recently a U. S. Marshal, taking prisoners through the State of Georgia, was assaulted in this manner, robbed of his car, gun and clothing, and tied to a tree. Our men later arrested the two escapees in Washington, D. C.)

10. Fix the responsibility as to the whereabouts of prisoners taken from lineup rooms or other places of detention for interrogation, etc. Officers working in such detention rooms with groups of prisoners, preparing lineups, etc., should be unarmed, while armed officers should be on duty outside of such detention rooms.

11. Articles that are brought to prisoners by citizens should be thoroughly examined for weapons and contraband. Also, visitors who are allowed to confer with prisoners should be kept under observation for the same reasons.

In speaking of precautions for the safety of our officers, we can't escape the fact that the community and the press can both be helpful in eliminating publicity regarding unjustified attacks by individuals or community groups about the conduct of a Police Department. We point out an example of this: In 1957 the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., was unjustly attacked by the local office of a national organization about the use of force on prisoners, and during the publicity that went with it before these charges were disproven, there was a great increase in cases of assault on police officers. Apparently the hoodlums thought this was what these community leaders wanted them to do.

Another thing that we think has increased the hazards and encouraged the criminal is a recent court ruling which controls in Federal Jurisdictions such as ours. In this case a new trial was granted because the arresting officers serving a narcotic warrant broke open a door, entered a residence without first announcing their identity, stating who they expected to arrest, and being denied entry. Of course, it is obvious that these tighter restrictions not only give the criminals time to dispose of the evidence in many cases, but to arm themselves.

Now, even though this article is written primarily for the purpose of eliminating overconfidence by trained police officers, we feel that to give thought to better training on this point would not be remiss.

In our department during our in-service training courses for detectives, we have gone over the matter thoroughly and the results have been gratifying to see, as the officers can be seen using more caution in the handling of prisoners.

So again we say that these attitudes and conditions that we have referred to are, in many cases, not readily discernible, so the only safe way to handle these people is to proceed with each and every case as if this person is the one who might take advantage of any relaxation on the part of the officer and attempt to escape custody.

Continuous attention to the precautionary rules in handling prisoners is the duty of each Law Enforcement Officer to your Department, the community, your family and to yourself, and to coin a phrase from our Traffic Department—"The Life You Save May Be Your Own." ★★★

SEAT BELTS

Safety belts in automobiles could save at least 19,000 lives in the U. S. each year and reduce injuries by 50 per cent, a Cornell University research group estimates.

POLICE PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

The Mental Miasma— A Police Personnel Problem

By Robert D. Dyas

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Lieutenant Dyas retired at forty-eight from the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., on November 1, 1957, due to a knee injury incurred in line of duty. A fluent writer, he has been persuaded to set down for the record some of the conclusions and results of his long and successful experience as a police officer.*

In this first of a series of two interesting and penetrating articles, he comes into sharp focus on one important phase of the police personnel problem that has escaped the attention of most observers. It is best described in the author's own words taken from a letter to the Editor: "Among the problems that beset police officers, one concerns the emotional or psychological crisis which seems to come to every active and sincere policeman after a varying number of years of hard work when it all begins to appear useless, a never-ending going-about-in-circles sort of job that seems to accomplish nothing—a giving in to apparent monotony and frustration when actually no work could offer more human interest and appeal.

"I have seen good men completely ruined by this hopeless feeling. I have seen many become almost worthless to their Department, to their community and to themselves. Worse yet, I have seen some few turn crooked. It is one of my deep personal satisfactions as a supervisory official over a period of years that I believe I have been able to detect signs of this inner confusion and ennui and to straighten many out—get them thinking and feeling right again. I don't know how much can be done about this problem in writing about it rather than talking about it with the men who are in danger, but it might be that I could interest and alert other officials so that they could recognize this mental—perhaps it might even be called spiritual miasma that seems to hit too many good policemen. I believe I have helped a lot of men and I know there are many who need help."

IN a country where the total population is increasing at an amazing rate and where even in times of prosperity there are several million men unemployed, it seems strange that manpower shortages should be such a serious problem in so many lines of work. The police profession is one that is finding it increasingly difficult to recruit and retain the men necessary to cope with the problems of our modern age. As is true with most of the vital professions the problem is not merely one of quantity but also of quality. To a large extent quality depends upon quantity, the ability to pick and choose, for as the manpower supply becomes smaller the less opportunity there is to select the best type of man. Our police profession as a whole has been and may long continue to be, severely handicapped by shortages in the number of men available for duty. Almost all major and most of the smaller departments in our country are operating with less men than reason and experience indicate are needed. In many cases these departments are functioning with less than authorized strength, that is with fewer men than the city, town, or community has provided for through appropriations for salaries and equipment. In most instances this authorized strength is less than the actual need and even those departments that are manned to the full extent of the financial resources available are sadly in need of more men.

The more acute the numerical shortage becomes the more vital is the necessity for maintaining and even raising the quality of the manpower that is available. This is not an easy matter particularly in regard to new men. When you are hard up there is a tendency to take what you can get. The recruiting stage is definitely the place where quantity can affect quality. The more men there are from which to choose the more chance there is to select the type of man our profession needs. This presumes, of course, that the investigatory procedures, the examinations, and the screenings, are intelligent and thorough. It is to the everlasting credit of the police profession that in spite of the dwindling supply of applicants in recent years that the great majority of the police departments have maintained and in many cases raised the standards for admittance into our vital and honorable profession. It may be true that the physical standards have been raised more than the mental and moral standards, and it is undoubtedly true that the latter standards could and should be raised even higher if we are to acquire the type of men needed to cope with the complexities of this modern age.

We have, however, made great strides and have learned a great deal particularly in the last two decades about the problems of selecting the right type of man for our profession. Scientific tools and procedures, especially those of the psychologist, have aided us in weeding out the unfit and undesirable. Probably there is much yet to be learned and applied but we have made great progress. Most important of all is the fact that our police departments and the communities they serve have learned through sad and bitter experience that even in these days of critical manpower shortages the main need

Address: Lt. Robert D. Dyas, 305 37th Street S.E., Apt. 303, Washington, D. C.

of our profession is better manpower rather than merely more manpower.

The more difficult it is to get good men the more important becomes the problem of keeping the good men we already have. This is a double problem. We not only have to keep them in an actual physical sense in uniform and on the job, but what is equally important we have to make every effort to try to insure that these good men maintain their high standards, in short that they remain—good. The first phase of this problem is quite serious but it does have the characteristic of being apparent and evident. Because it stands out so clearly there has been a great deal of thought and effort made to overcome it. This problem, or phase of it, is the loss of really good men, highly trained and thoroughly experienced officers, through resignations. The police profession is losing thousands of men each year to other trades and professions. The main, although certainly not the only reason for these defections, is the lure of better salaries in other fields. It is a sad though perfectly understandable fact that the better police officer a man is, the more apt he is to receive offers to enter into other work.

Another development of the last few years, brought about by the manpower shortages that plague most of the major departments, is the resignation of men from one department to join another that offers better pay, more chance of promotion or other benefits. While this particular thing may not be damaging to the police profession as a whole it certainly is a serious problem to the community that suffers the loss.

Each police officer represents a large investment by the community. The cost of training a man, equipping him, paying his salary during his unproductive period is considerable. For a long time after he first goes out upon the street there is only a partial return on the initial investment before he acquires the experience and know-how to really do the job. It has been estimated that at least a year and sometimes much longer, depending upon the man and the type and quality of the training he has received, is necessary before a department or a community begins to get a real return on the investment it has made in the officer. This investment is completely and irrevocably lost when a man leaves the force, whatever the reason. Although this loss is serious and if multiplied to any great extent can utterly cripple a department, strangely enough it does have some beneficial aspects. The resignation of an officer is a tangible thing. It has the impact of a body blow—which, of course, it is. It can be seen, it can be felt, and it can be translated into statistics, into dollars and cents. Because of all this it impresses even the most obdurate of the holders of the community purse strings. It can be used to highlight campaigns for better salaries and improved working conditions of all kinds.

The second phase of this problem is much more serious and much more widespread than the loss suffered by resignation. It is an insidious thing, all the more dangerous because it is not at once evident and apparent. It is similar to cancer in a man eating at his insides while he slowly and almost imperceptibly loses his vim and vigor and is suddenly revealed as a very sick person. This is the loss that is suffered when a good man loses the zest and desire to do his job, when he loses interest in his work and it becomes repetitious, meaningless, valueless. This is what we lump together and call morale. There is a danger in giving a many sided problem or condition a definite title. By giving it one name we are too apt to forget the many causes and to believe that one specific cure or remedy will solve the problem. This is true of the men who are actually affected, who knowingly or unknowingly are suffering from a loss or a lowering of morale. Quite often these men fail to realize or recognize the reasons for their apathy and the only cure they can suggest is that alleged panacea for all ills—a raise in salary.

As important as good salaries are, as vital as it is for a police officer to be able to provide for his family the better things of life, more money in itself is not the complete answer nor, although of course, there will be many to disagree, it is possibly the most important consideration. Morale is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. So many factors enter into this intangible thing that one can get lost in a maze.

Some of the more important factors that affect and influence this large thing called morale are community appreciation and respect, cooperation of prosecutors and courts, attitudes and policies of headquarters and superior officials. All these and many more have a bearing, all can contribute to or drag down the *esprit de corps* of an outfit or the individual morale of a man. No one of these is ever the sole reason for a good man to lose the will and desire to perform his job to the best of his ability. The *esprit de corps* of an organization is the sum total of the individual morale of its members. Some things such as salary increases, better retirement provisions and so forth can improve the status and the morale of an entire organization but this is only a veneer or a fresh coat of paint that temporarily hides but does not correct all the troubles that lie below.

Real morale work must begin with the individual man, his troubles, his problems, his attitudes—mistaken or otherwise—his likes and dislikes, his achievements and his errors, his weaknesses and his strength. Policemen are human beings—a fact that is often forgotten both by the public and superior officials—and while they are supposed to be strong and positive they are as subject to the frailties and vagaries of the human race as are the majority of its members. They get off the track, they get lost and they flounder, just as at times do most human beings, and like everyone else they sometimes need help and guidance. They need stern orders at times and these are generally promptly forthcoming; they need sympathetic understanding at others but this they do not often get.

This understanding, this knowledge and appreciation of the individual problems and also the stern orders when needed, must come from the immediate supervisory officials or it will never come from any place. The sergeants and the corporals, where the latter rank exists, because of their close association with the men on the streets and in the cars and because of the fact that they are only shortly removed from the same tasks and conditions that beset the men, have the main opportunity and responsibility for understanding and appreciating the problems of the men and the men themselves. These subordinate supervisory officials are the most important men in any department. They can make or break an organization. For the most part they do a splendid job or we would not have the high level of achievement that prevails in our police profession. These men are the real guardians of the morale of the individual man and the real generators of the *esprit de corps* of an outfit. These are the men who can and should be the first to detect any crumbling of morale, any letdown on the part of the individual officer often before the man himself has any real awareness of it. These are the men who can and should be the ones to correct the outward and inward troubles of the men.

The first step in effecting any cure is to locate and identify the cause. Most of the time the deterioration is apparent but the reason is not. It is a distressing and ofttimes a baffling problem that an official faces when a good man, a really good police officer who has represented the good manpower ideal to the fullest extent, slacks off and becomes average or even mediocre in his work. There is the fact too that this is a contagious sort of thing that affects and infects other men with the same dullness and inertia. The possible reasons are so many in number that the search for the cause often seems futile, particularly when so frequently the man himself is either unable or unwilling to admit the fact of his deterioration or to specify the reason.

There can be so many things affecting this very human person, the policeman; some are so personl and private that they do not bear talking about while others are so vague and indefinite even to the man affected that it sometimes seems almost impossible to pinpoint or label the cause of the trouble. Plain boredom is one of the problems and it is a difficult one with which to contend. A change in assignment or precinct will sometimes help but in most cases this is apt to be only a temporary cure. The man who becomes bored in one place generally soon becomes bored in another. The trouble is in the man and not the work. It has been said that it is not the job that is dull but the man. This is only too true but the problem remains to find out what makes a man dull, bored, apathetic, disinterested—particularly what causes a good man who has never been a problem to become afflicted with this crippling condition.

Although it is difficult to locate any common denominator to personnel problems there is in police work one

NEVER SUCH A REVOLVER AT THESE PRICES

HIJO® Quik-Break

Made by Iver-Johnson, to give you, feature for feature, the kind of quality and workmanship you'd expect to find only in guns selling for much, much more . . . durable construction, light weight, accuracy, balance, wide spur hammer, comfortable grip.

BLUE FINISH WITH POCKET GRIP

POLICE PRICE $27.48

CALIBRES
22 Long rifle, 8 shot, weight 25 oz.
32 S&W, 38 S&W, 5 shot, weight 21 oz.
BARREL LENGTH: 2¾"

Also available in nickel finish, and with target grips. Write for prices.

Also a complete line of S&W, Hi-Standard, Ruger, Winchester, and Remington guns, as well as standard ammunition, components, all makes.

Send for special police prices.

CHARLES DALY, INC.
ELMSFORD, NEW YORK LYric 2-7586

A Manual for Rescue Breathing

RESUSCITATION OF THE UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM

By

PETER SAFAR, M.D.
Chief, Department of Anesthesiology
Baltimore City Hospitals

and

MARTIN C. McMAHON
Captain, Baltimore Fire Department
Ambulance Service

Each year over **20,000 deaths** in the United States are due to asphyxia. Asphyxia occurs:

- *In a person with breathing movements whose air passageway is blocked*
- *In a person whose breathing movements have stopped*

How to handle such emergencies **rapidly** and **correctly** is the subject of this expertly written manual. Recommendations are based on the authors' experience with actual resuscitations and on research conducted at the Baltimore City Hospitals.

The techniques described here are limited to getting life-saving air into unconscious persons whose air passages are obstructed or who have stopped breathing.

No person concerned with the application and teaching of first aid can afford to be without this eminently practical little volume.

Illustrations by **COLIN E. THOMPSON, JR.**

Publication date June 1959 **90 pages**
$1.75 **28 illustrations**

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield • Illinois

area that should always be explored by the official who is trying to get at the root of the trouble. In order to understand the situation there is one fact that must be accepted and appreciated. Policemen, good policemen—not the permanently mediocre type of floaters and failures from other jobs who sometimes slip into even the most carefully ordered police departments—are a different breed of men than those who perform most of the other tasks in our complex world. They have an inner urge, desire or quality that even the psychologists who have made great strides in determining the ideal characteristics and abilities that tend to make a good policeman, have not yet given proper consideration. Perhaps it is a quality that defies measurement, examination, or evaluation. Certainly it is a quality that does not seem to be admitted nor conceded by the general public as being vital to the makeup of a really good police officer, and strangely enough it is a quality that most police officers will scoff at and deny—*even those who possess it most strongly.* It can be described in many ways and at long length but most simply it can be identified as the inner urge to make this world a better place to live in.

Of course, many persons have this urge who are not police officers, but there never has been a really first rate, high grade police officer who did not have a definite amount of this trait in his character. To be sure there are those who have had it and lost it and there are a few who have never possessed it who have prospered and advanced sometimes to high positions in our police profession just as there are some ministers who are not truly religious and some doctors who shame the Hippocratic oath. These are the exceptions and these men have and will often fall far short of the ideal of a really fine police officer. This does not mean that the good police officer is merely or mainly a do-gooder—quite the contrary. Granting that modern police work has a definitely broader social concept than in the past, there still is a vast difference between a police officer and a welfare worker.

Important as this inner urge or quality is it can be lost or it can be dulled or blunted, sometimes temporarily, sometimes permanently. It is evident when one has been alerted on this problem that this quality is more likely to be bruised, battered or killed entirely in a very rough and active precinct or division than in quiet and peaceful zones. As a parallel fact it is a seemingly strange phenomenon that boredom, apathy and inertia attack the police officer assigned to the busy areas with a greater incidence than in the so-called "sticks." At first glance this seems to make no sense whatever and frankly many supervisory officials and many recognized authorities on police work do not accept this as a fact. They claim, and there is logic to this, that the indolence or lack of interest on the part of a policeman in a quiet area simply does not show up as much as it does when an officer in a busy sector slacks off and loses his zest for the job. This is partly true but it does not explain why a policeman becomes dull in an area that is bristling and teeming with activity.

Overwork is sometimes given as the explanation and the men affected sometimes subscribe to this reasoning. This too can be part of the whole truth but the really astute observer will recognize the fact that there is a tie-in between the beating that is taken by this elusive quality, this inner urge, and the deterioration in vim, vigor and interest that afflicts men in busy areas. Boredom, apathy, inertia, the first stages of mediocrity set in when this inner urge is lost or blunted.

Almost as definite as the fact that all good policemen have this inner urge quality is the fact that there will come a time in his career when he will be in serious danger of losing it. Observations of more than a thousand men over a period of several years have brought the conclusion that this disease—it is a sick type of thing—can set in anywhere between the second and fifth year of a policeman's work life. When it sets in is not too important, the urgent thing is to recognize it and to do something about it. The symptoms are apparent, a general slackening off of work and effort, a disgruntled or disgusted attitude, a tendency towards roughness or actual brutality. These symptoms vary with the man, of course, but they all add up to a policeman who is worth

far less to the community, to the department, and to himself. The specific causes are less easy to identify and the remedy is the most difficult of all.

Regarding the causes we must realize that the young police officer enters into the profession with something of the zeal of a reformer. It is more pronounced in some men than in others. Some new men become badge-happy, lock-'em-up Charlies, the real eager beavers, but this stage is generally fleeting especially if there are the right type of immediate supervisory officers who can steady a man down without knocking all the initiative out of him. The great majority of men settle down into sensible, serious policemen and as experience grows, they learn to handle all types of people and cases well and efficiently. He becomes stern and impartial yet tolerant and reasonable and through and behind all his work is the conviction that he is performing a useful and necessary job, one that is vital to his community.

Then comes disillusionment, like a sickness permeating the mind and soul. Generally it creeps in slowly and gradually but it can be triggered off or hastened to a climax by a multitude of things none of them necessarily new or surprising, such as the capricious act of a judge or jury in acquitting an obviously guilty prisoner, or the action of a higher court releasing a convicted criminal on a flimsy technicality, or perhaps unwarranted censure or punishment from a superior official or as a result of a citizen's complaint. Things such as these may have been shrugged off dozens of times yet when conditions are ripe they can hit just as devastatingly as ever present germs can take advantage of a weakened physical condition.

Usually it is an accumulative thing, a slow process when as the days and weeks roll by nothing seems to have been accomplished: The drunk that was arrested the week before is staggering around the same corner, or if it is not the same one two more have taken his place, the husband who was charged with assault is beating up his wife again, the fools are still speeding, the young punks are just as nasty, serious crimes are still occurring, citizens are complaining, newspapers are carping. What good has this police officer really been doing? He looks about him and things are no better than they were a year before—perhaps even a little bit worse. A look at an old notebook or a check of the precinct records show that during a week a year ago, or two or three years ago, he was doing the same things, sometimes with the same people. He has accumulated some bruises, sweat during the summer months, suffered from wintry blasts, sat on hard benches in court—on his own time when his body ached for his bed—and all for what?

Editor's Note: See the Sept.-Oct. issue of POLICE for the second and final installment in this series of two articles by Lieut. Dyas, in which he offers some of the approaches which supervisory officials may take in meeting this important police personnel problem. ★★★

NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT CONSOLIDATES CRIME PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy announced the consolidation of the Youth Squads and the Juvenile Aid Bureau Task Force into one patrol unit within the Youth Division, to be known as the Juvenile Aid Bureau Patrol Section.

The consolidation was made, after intensive study by Deputy Commissioner Alexander Aldrich in charge of the Youth Program, for the purpose of avoiding duplication of effort, increasing efficiency and establishing unity of command.

The change is designed to establish an integrated unit with a patrol section and an investigative section devoted to the prime functions of preventing youth crime and violence and of initiating the referral process of youngsters who show signs of becoming potential delinquents.

The patrol function will be exercised by the Juvenile Aid Bureau Patrol Section with its field force of 230 men and supervisors. The Patrol Section members will devote themselves to day and night patrols of the City to discover the existence and identity of gangs and their leaders, prevent gang warfare and violence and to inspect licensed premises which might have an unhealthy effect on youths.

The investigative function will be exercised by the Juvenile Aid Bureau Investigation Section, whose 250 trained men and women will process the cases of potential delinquents referred to them by the members of the Patrol Section and other units of the Department, and initiate the necessary referrals to other agencies.

Commissioner Kennedy appointed Deputy Inspector Peter F. Costello as Commanding Officer of the Youth Division. He appointed Captain George P. McManus commander of the Investigation Section and Captain James J. Clancy commander of the Patrol Section.

Deputy Inspector Costello, 52, has been a member of the force since March 1, 1937. He was promoted to sergeant on December 21, 1942, to lieutenant on September 16, 1946, and to captain on March 15, 1952 and was appointed a deputy inspector on August 1, 1956. As a captain, he was in command of the 40th, 34th and 24th Precincts. He was appointed Commanding Officer of the Youth Squads on March 26, 1957 when the Youth Division was formed.

Captain Clancy, 41, has been a member of the force since September 4, 1941. He was promoted to sergeant June 16, 1949, to lieutenant June 16, 1952 and to captain October 31, 1957. During his career in the Department he served in various patrol precincts and his last assignment was as a captain in the 10th Division. Captain Clancy, formerly a Lt., s.g., in the United States Navy, graduated from City College in 1939, attaining a degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. He is now studying towards his Master's Degree in Public Administration. He was one of the recipients in 1958 of the Herman Muelstein Foundation Scholarship award for outstanding achievement in his graduate studies in the Bernard Baruch School, Police Academy, Police Science Program.

Captain George P. McManus, 40, has been a member of the force since February 17, 1943. He was promoted to sergeant on June 16, 1949, to lieutenant December 21, 1951 and to captain July 25, 1958. He has served on patrol in various precincts and was an instructor at the Police Academy from November 1, 1954 until his assignment to the Youth Division on July 24, 1958. Captain McManus is a graduate of Fordham University, where he attained a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Social Studies. He attended New York University Graduate School for Human Relations Studies. Captain McManus, while at the Police Academy, prepared and presented the Police Department's Human Relations training program and directed activities of the in-service training schools of the Department including the Associate in Applied Science Program conducted jointly by the Police Academy and the Bernard M. Baruch School of the City College. He received the Human Relations Award of the Mayor's Committee on Unity in 1953.

Does Crime Sell Newspapers?

CRIME news reporting is given a stiff examination by six experts in recent issues* of the JOURNAL of the National Probation and Parole Association. The conclusion they reach is that editors and judges and correctional leaders (and legislators too) had better take a fresh look at newspaper and court policies that determine the quality, amount, and availability of crime and delinquency news.

In a brief introductory statement, George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, says: "The newsstand sales of a newspaper may go up a few hundred or a few thousand copies when a particularly gory crime story breaks. From this fact it is easy to reach the false conclusion that 'readers want more crime news.' Overlooked is the fact that the millions of people who read the daily and weekly newspapers of the country would go right on reading these publications even if they did not carry a single line of crime news."

Sevellon Brown 3rd, editor of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal and Evening Bulletin*, agrees with Gallup and says, in "A Newspaper's Obligations," that "it simply is not true any longer that a particular news event, no matter how it is exploited, 'sells papers.' Today, in the first place, radio and television enjoy an unbeatable time advantage. Accordingly, exploitation of individual spot news breaks is far less important than is a steady record of reliable, day-in-day-out reportorial performance, with emphasis on elaboration and interpretation."

Mr. Brown writes that the follow-up story—what modern newspapermen sometimes call "reporting in depth"—is "something our electronic competitors rarely attempt. Furthermore, this kind of reporting can be done much better in print than over the air."

His newspaper, he says, "considers it to be its obligation both to the community and to itself to do what it can to help control and reduce crime. This means in part the exposure of crime in the news columns, but much more importantly it means helping readers to understand the causes of crime, so that it can be more intelligently and more effectively attacked."

In disagreement with Brown is Albert M. Colegrove, western correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers. He says, in "Attitudes toward Crime News," that crime news *does* sell papers, and that although "people deplore crime news, they read it." In fact, he points out, "in its day-to-day work, the average newspaper staff exerts considerably *more* effort to present and interpret non-crime news than it does for crime news." Surveys he has taken show that "close to 90 per cent of total news space" has "no roots in crime or sensationalism."

Stafford Derby, chief of the New York News Bureau of *The Christian Science Monitor*, holds that the major flaw in newspaper crime stories is the tendency to make crime and criminals glamorous, but he does not agree that such stories, by and large, stimulate readers to criminal behavior.

Proponent of a "mutually open approach" is Karl Holton, chief probation officer of Los Angeles County. In *Probation, Parole, and the Press*, he says probation and parole officials are largely to blame when their work gets "a poor press." He suggests that probation and parole agencies must become sure enough of what they are trying to do to explain it in language anyone can understand, avoid vague "do-good" generalities about "rehabilitation, guidance, and counseling," and be more realistic about releasing information to news media. One of the examples of good relations between press and correction he cites is Massachusetts' Wessell Committee to review the state correction system: "The committee interpreted to the press the purpose and scope of its work and the general time schedule for the survey. The contributions of the newspapers through this mutually open approach were outstanding. At the initial meeting, the newspaper people were able to provide information on the correctional system and on the attitudes of various groups throughout the state. The committee could not have secured this vital information from any other source. All the newspapers involved also gave the report full publicity at the time it was released, whether they agreed with all its findings or not."

Exactly how should the relationship stand between press and juvenile courts? In *Publicity and Juvenile Court Proceedings*, Gilbert Geis, outlines these three planks:

"1. Newspapers should be allowed admittance to juvenile courts (as a representative of the general public), but they should be forbidden by law from disclosing the names of the participants in the hearings.

"2. Publication of identifying data about persons in juvenile court hearings should be forbidden by statute in such a manner that the information does not reach the newspapers from sources other than the courts.

"3. Every juvenile before the court should be afforded the opportunity for a public hearing if he so desires." ★★★

* See Oct. 11 *Editor & Publisher* lead article, p. 9, and Part II, *Editor & Publisher*, Oct. 18, 1958.

The Organization and Functions of Citizens Crime Commissions

By L. Clark Schilder

EDITOR'S NOTE: *An important development on the American scene during the past three decades has been a healthy increase in the extent of lay contact with law enforcement problems. O. W. Wilson states in his notable work,* POLICE ADMINISTRATION *(McGraw-Hill), "The solution of most police problems involves influencing mass attitudes which can only be molded, directed, and controlled by the force of public opinion. The active interest and participation of individual citizens and groups is so vital to the success of most police programs that the police should deliberately seek to arouse, promote, and maintain an active public concern in their affairs." Of particular significance has been the establishment of Citizens Crime Commissions in an increasing number of cities in this country.*

The JOURNAL *is pleased to present in the following article by Mr. Schilder a discussion of the role of this type of organization in combating organized crime. The author is well known in American law enforcement circles. He became a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October 1924, and was successively Special Agent in charge of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Boston Offices during the years from 1927 to 1930, when he assumed the responsibilities as Inspector in Charge of the FBI Identification (Fingerprint) Division, a position he held until 1938. During this time he assisted in the organization of the Crime Statistics Section, the Crime Laboratory and the National Police Academy.*

Since that time, he has been stationed at and Warden of various federal correctional institutions at New Orleans, Terminal Island, El Reno, Chillicothe and Danbury. Mr. Schilder served in 1953 as a Consultant for the Department of State to West Germany on police organization matters; Consultant to the Pennsylvania Secretary of Welfare in 1956 and as Consultant to the Federal Retirees Association in 1957. He was appointed to his present post as Executive Director of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, Inc., in 1958. He is Past President of the International Association for Identification, Life Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a member of the American Prison and Wardens Associations.

"THE People of the United States" in the very Constitution upon which our system of government was established, publicly proclaimed their basic freedoms. At the same time the signators to that historic document attested to the principle that ours is a democracy in which the rights of the people or citizens are paramount.

Organizations defined as Citizens Crime Commissions are relatively new on the American scene, yet their earlier counterpart often played an active role in frontier days. In those often-turbulent times it frequently became necessary for law-abiding citizens to organize to combat lawless conditions which had become rampant before regular police and judicial systems could be established.

These citizens groups or "Vigilantes," as they were commonly called, served a useful purpose when directed properly. However, they often deteriorated into mob actions or mob rule as bad as the evil conditions they were formed to correct, so they gradually fell into disrepute generally.

Following the establishment of regular police organizations throughout the United States about the middle 1800's it appeared that organized "law and order" should have been here to stay. However, when widespread crime, vice and corruption developed in New York City as far back as 1878, a Society for the Prevention of Crime was formed there. Measures were taken to weed out the corrupt influences, which it has been found under our form of government can be corrected only by the action of the people themselves. This is so because unfortunately in American municipal history, criminal-political alliances have been too commonplace, and the citizens themselves have then found it necessary to keep a wary eye on such activities.

However, the first Citizens Crime Commission was not regularly formed until 1919. Following several years during which crime conditions in Chicago had become progressively worse and after the murder of two men during a sensational daylight payroll robbery, the Chicago Association of Commerce named a Committee of 10 outstanding citizens to investigate and report "upon the prevalence and prevention of crime." That Committee submitted its report on June 13, 1918 and recommended the formation of a commission to be composed of persons representative of Chicago's best citizenship.

This commission was asked to study the subject of crime suppression and prevention, to secure the passage of any necessary legislation and to remain thereafter "a body charged with the duty of securing the proper administration of justice." In line with this recommendation the Chicago Crime Commission began functioning in January, 1919.

As a matter of particular current interest to the reader, it should be pointed out that the Chicago Crime Commission has been very active during the nearly forty years since its organization. It enjoys great prestige not only locally but nationally. Its Director was a principal witness several years ago before the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, and in July of 1958 was a leading witness before the so-called McClelland Committee established

Address: Mr. L. Clark Schilder, Executive Director, The Washington Criminal Justice Association, Inc., 1405 G Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

as the "Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field," commonly known as the "Rackets" Investigation Committee.

The records of the Chicago Crime Commission have the virtue of being complete and accurate, and hence have been of great aid to the two Senate Committees. The Director of the Miami Crime Commission also has testified before Senatorial Committees concerning the tie-in of gangsters (who frequent that area) with mobsters from Chicago and other key points.

The reader may well inquire as to why regularly constituted or official agencies could not supply information as well as the Citizens Crime Commissions mentioned. The answer is that often vitally needed official records cannot be located or that such officials may be swayed by political or other considerations and thus may not be able to give complete and accurate information. Especially in the field of highly organized crime, "syndicates" or gangs, whatever they may be called, Crime Commissions consistently have been able to supply invaluable information.

It is well to keep in mind that organized crime is a real and ever-present subversive force working to undermine good government through attempting to control or thwart efficient law enforcement which is the best organization available to sustain a decent, civilized state of life. The great extent of the lawless groups was dramatically brought out by the Kefauver Committee, which stated in part that it found "a lack of knowledge of crime conditions on the part of the citizens living in the cities visited . . ." but "even where some knowledge was present, the leadership to do something about malodorous crime conditions was frequently lacking." Based on its observation of the work of Citizens Crime Commissions in Chicago and elsewhere, the Committee recommended the formation of similar organizations in every metropolitan area. The function of these Commissions, said the Committee, should be "to provide both knowledge and guidance" and "to expose pitilessly the racketeers who grow fat on crime and their allies in law enforcement and in political organizations."

It is well to remember also that as the underworld comes to know that a city is more vulnerable to successful criminal operations, professional criminals will swarm into it. They fear swift and sure punishment most of all. It is well to remember, too, that wherever there is a criminal, there is a victim—usually an innocent and defenseless victim. Only by taking habitual and professional criminals out of circulation—as it were "Quarantining" them, like health authorities would quarantine smallpox—can we help make safe the lives and rights of decent citizens everywhere, for law enforcement does make crime less attractive and profitable when it removes incorrigibles who prey upon the public.

Throughout the years since the Chicago Crime Commission was formed numerous other similar organizations have been started. Much impetus was given to these moves as a result of the National Crime Commission which was formed in August of 1925 and which listed many distinguished citizens among its leaders. These included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank O. Lowden, Newton D. Baker and William Howard Taft, then Chief Justice. This National Commission had urged that state and local commissions be formed to assist it in its war on crime. This recommendation resulted in the organization of 25 new Crime Commissions, some of which functioned for only a short time.

The reader may well ask "why?" at this point. Perhaps it is part of the American character to concentrate attention upon new, challenging situations when other pressing problems seem to have been solved—at least for the present. Yet, throughout the years the need for continued vigilance by Citizens groups has been both obvious and great.

To illustrate some of the problems wherein Citizens Crime Commissions have been of assistance it may be well to cite a few instances:

1. A boss-controlled administration of a large western city strongly opposed efforts to improve law enforcement standards and in particular the appointment of an eminent police official to be its Chief. The Commission won the fight and great improvements were put into effect. These included a more professionalized force, higher salaries, a training school and improvements in the penal laws.

2. A career police chief, fearing the inroad of politically ambitious councilmen into his department asked his Crime Commission for specific recommendations which fortified his stand and increased his authority.

3. Charges against the Chief of a large eastern city to the effect he had intentionally discriminated against certain groups in making promotions were investigated thoroughly by the Crime Commission and proved to be unfounded.

4. In more than one instance scandalous bail bond rackets have been exposed by Commission efforts and remedial action taken.

5. A Crime Commission, convinced of the innocence of a man sentenced to life for murder took action to have his case reviewed. This led to his release from prison. From this it can be deduced, correctly, that Crime Commissions are as interested in protecting the innocent as in convicting the guilty.

So it goes. The writer of this article feels that it is unfortunate some Crime Commissions have been disbanded after they had helped correct the evil conditions which prompted their creation. It is not easy to "reactivate" such organizations when they have ceased to function. A properly trained, experienced and professional staff can't be found over night. Furthermore the writer is convinced that Citizens Crime Commissions are simply good "insurance" in any city. Their very existence and the known effect of their work itself is a deterrent to crime and an encouragement to decent, efficient police, prosecuting, court, prison, paroling and other officials to do their jobs well.

NEW SCHEDULE OF TRAINING COURSES FOR POLYGRAPH EXAMINERS IS ANNOUNCED

A new schedule for six-week resident training courses in latest polygraph examination techniques has just been announced by the Keeler Polygraph Institute of 341 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Illinois, as follows:

September 21, 1959 to October 30, 1959; January 18, 1960 to February 26, 1960; April 18, 1960 to May 27, 1960; July 18, 1960 to August 26, 1960; September 19, 1960 to October 28, 1960.

These intensive six-week courses provide over 240 hours of class and laboratory instruction, including these important phases of polygraph examination: question formulation, test types, case types, polygraph chart interpretation, medical aspects, psychology, interrogation principles, legal aspects, ethics and many others.

Practice is given by conducting actual case interrogations under personal supervision in the nationally known polygraph examination laboratories of Leonarde Keeler, Inc.

A bulletin describing the facilities and course of instruction in detail may be secured by writing to the Keeler Polygraph Institute at 341 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

A S I CONVENTION
August 18-21, 1959
St. Clair Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

Partial list of speakers:

Willis Peterson, National Board of Fire Underwriters—Arson

George Maxin, Cincinnati Police Department—Bombing

L. R. Greeson, Asst. Chief of Police, Salt Lake City—Pre-employment of Police Applicants, also, Polygraph as Therapy

Lynn P. Marcy, Leonarde Keeler, Inc.—The Overly-psyched Subject

Helen Lee Davis, Leonarde Keeler, Inc.—The Female Examiner

Parker Hennessey, Exec. Officer, Maine State Police—Rationalization

Robert S. Eichelberger, Metropolitan Police Dept., District of Columbia—Ethics

There will be other speakers on Question Formulation, Interrogation, Round Table Discussions, etc.

Citizens Crime Commissions can act with complete independence in any situation which may confront them because they do not receive any support from official tax sources. They are financed by civic-minded citizens who are interested in their community and also, in certain cities by awards thru Community Chests or similar civic fund-raising enterprises.

Illustrative of the reasons which have prompted the organization of Crime Commissions, it may be well at this point to indicate why the Washington Criminal Justice Association was formed. In 1935, when local conditions were very bad, a spokesman for the Congressional Subcommittee on Crime of the House District Committee recommended that a Crime Commission be established in Washington. This was done and many outstanding and prominent business and civic leaders "fathered" this Association. Several are still very active in the Washington Criminal Justice Association and their interest and guidance throughout the past two decades have served as an inspiration to the present group.

The Washington Criminal Justice Association enjoys such great prestige that it was specifically listed in a Congressional enactment in 1953 as one of the fifteen organizations to have a member on The Council on Law Enforcement in the District.

While there have been some exceptions, such as when obvious corruption has been found to exist, Citizens Crime Commissions generally have not found it necessary to check on detailed police or court activities. They are not "vigilante" or "reform" groups interested only in punitive or vindicative action. The Commissions also realize that many of the causes of crime stem from evil or unwholesome influences and backgrounds. So they take an "overall" view of the local scene and heartily endorse and assist moves which help prevent crime at its source.

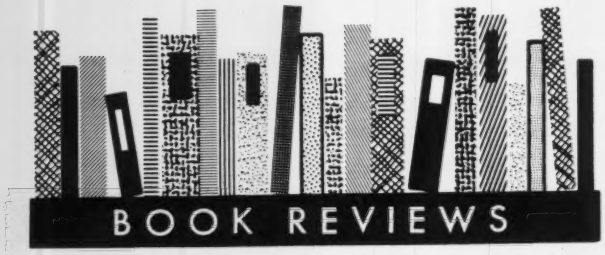
Since local conditions vary somewhat in most cities, all Crime Commissions do not follow the same modus operandi. But usually they function on a highly professional level, operating positively and constructively as fact-finding, fact-analyzing and fact-disseminating bodies, to encourage and promote proper contacts and understanding among citizens and the officials charged with the administration of criminal justice. They know that sometimes these officials need help because their very intensity of purpose and devotion to their own specialized duties may make it difficult for them to understand exactly how they fit into the total local picture.

Citizens Crime Commissions are in no sense police, prosecuting or judicial groups but complement and help sustain these activities by exercising eternal vigilance and giving unstinted service to all such agencies whenever indicated.

Several years ago a National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions was organized. There are 14 participating commissions at present. Annual Conferences are held to discuss mutual problems and to exchange information of interest.

As this article is being prepared the writer has been informed that two new Commissions are being organized because the Citizens of these communities seemingly feel they are needed. It is hoped that they will be continued after they serve their initial purpose. In closing a paragraph is quoted from an article published sometime ago by the Chicago Crime Commission, which reads as follows:

"A citizens crime commission cannot perform miracles nor is it a panacea which will make the crime problem disappear. Nevertheless, in view of the complex and impersonal character of big city government, a citizens crime commission often affords virtually the sole source of accurate information regarding crime conditions and the efficiency of responsible authorities. It will enable the average citizen to better exercise the prerogative of true citizenship." ★★★



DOCTOR WILLIAM DIENSTEIN, EDITOR

Everett M. King: THE OFFICER SPEAKS IN PUBLIC, pp. 218, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1958, Price $5.75.

This book provides a practical guide for the police officer who must appear before the public in the role of an effective speaker. Many useful pointers are given to assist the officer in developing his potential as a speaker.

In an interesting manner, the author adequately covers the various aspects of the speech process—how to develop and make the most of the officer's natural assets; how to collect and prepare for the speech; how to meet the many problems that will confront the speaker; a review of the fundamental principles of public speaking; etc.

The author states that he has written this book to preclude another from meeting with the disastrous experience of his first speech. I believe he has succeeded and his contribution should instill confidence in the officer as a speaker before any audience.

Police officers, both recruit and veteran, will derive much benefit from this excellent book which fills an important area in the police field.

CLARENCE M. C. LIU
Capt., Planning & Training Div.
Honolulu Police Department

Frederick K. Beutel: EXPERIMENTAL JURISPRUDENCE. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1957, Price $6.00.

"Although the last century alone has witnessed phenomenal technical and scientific progress on the material side, the general science and art of lawmaking . . . seems to have developed practically nothing new since the days of the Roman Empire."

Beutel maintains that the essence of "Experimental Jurisprudence" is in the application of the scientific method to the study of the "phenomena of law making, the effect of law on society, and the efficiency of laws in accomplishing the purposes for which they came into existence."[1]

Moreover, ". . . Experimental jurisprudence . . . would not necessarily be limited to studying the efficiency of various legal devices . . . it could also throw . . . light on the value of the purposes themselves." Existing law is in a large sense experimental but the experimental aspects "have not been subjected to any systematic check as to their results." Unfortunately, it so often happens that when there is dissatisfaction with a law, pressure is brought for a change similar to one already made in another jurisdiction without experimental knowledge of its effectiveness in that jurisdiction.

Beutel contributes three brilliantly penetrating chapters on: "Value and Interests in the Legal System; Purposes of Law and Government; Relationship of Experimental Jurisprudence to Government"; "Lawmaking and Policy Decisions"; and the "Lag Between Scientific Discoveries and Legal Procedures."

Examination of several Nebraska statutes picked at random showed the possibility of applying experimental methods to testing "the operation and effectiveness of current statutes."

The Nebraska statutes regulating the issue of "bad checks" is given comprehensive analytic attention. No more convincing argument in support of Beutel's elaboration for an Experimental Jurisprudence need be found than the results of this study of the workings of the Nebraska "bad-check" law.

The average bad check is less than seventy dollars. Over half of them are ten dollars or less and seventy-five per cent of such checks are less than thirty dollars. "Instead of prosecuting as required by law . . . (officials . . . are chiefly engaged in collecting checks under threat of criminal prosecution. . . . Two-thirds of all court cases involving checks were part of a collection process . . . aimed at getting money for the businessman. . . ." Nevertheless, about one-third of the penitentiary inmates and one-fourth of those in the men's reformatory were serving time for "check writing." For the women's reformatory, the proportion was forty per cent. Half of the inmates committed to the penitentiary for check writing had been sent there for writing checks in amounts of twenty dollars or less. Yet, unpaid, insufficient fund checks in any amount below thiry-five dollars is a misdemeanor, in Nebraska, punishable by a fine up to one hundred dollars, and ninety days in jail.

The State's heaviest cost for the incarceration of criminals are for those crimes incur the least financial loss; they belong to a class of criminals who are least likely to be prosecuted and whose individual offenses, in terms of amount of damage, are more often in the misdemeanor range. That is, if the same amount were stolen out-right, the individual would be charged with the commission of a misdemeanor. Moreover, it can be said that the bad-check writer's victims are in actuality more often guilty of contributory negligence, and are in better position to protect themselves than are the victims of almost any other type of property offense. In no other type of offense, perhaps, is prosecution so often made unnecessary by satisfactory settlement with the victim. It is significant that in spite of the large proportion of check writers in the penal population and the consuming amount of time given by law-enforcement officers to collection, the actual losses "individually and collectively incurred through cashing bad checks is of no commercial consequence . . . they are so small that not a single business interviewed outside of banks (insured) itself against such losses."[2]

Strange as it seems, one of the largest department stores in the state actually took checks amounting to more than its total business volume. Yet that department store had losses of only four hundred fifteen dollars—.008 per cent of its volume of business in a year. So insignificant were the losses that the store kept no book account of uncollected checks.

The Beutel study showed that small businesses in small towns often encourage bad-check writing. In such places the proprietor generally kept counter checks on neighboring banks. These the merchant or salesman would fill out and hand to the customer to sign. One merchant signed his own name to a check and was later totally unable to give a description of the individual who had walked out of the store with the goods under his arm. One irate merchant asked a sheriff

[1] Beutel, p. 18. Exp. Jurisp.

[2] Beutel, pp. 269, 277 and 278.

Address: Dr. William Dienstein, 4337 N. Moroa Ave., Fresno 4, Calif.

to collect a check signed "U. R. Stung." An ice cream merchant returned forty-four dollars in cash on a receipt for forty-five dollars. The word receipt was printed in red ink a quarter of an inch high.

These examples are merely suggestive. The varieties of carelessness in check matters, dug up by Beutel and his research staff, seem almost *ingenious.*

In contrast to the laxity of the business world in Nebraska, the criminal law is very strict ". . . issuing or endorsing a forged check or forging the endorsement on a check of any amount with intent to defraud is . . . punishable by one to ten years in the penitentiary or . . . (a misdemeanor) one to six months in jail or a fine of from fifty to five hundred dollars." The penalties for issuing insufficient-fund checks with intent to defraud are more complicated but severe.

It is significant that in spite of the laxity on the part of businessmen and the wide-spread practice of relying upon law enforcement officers to serve as collection agencies, the investigation showed that most of the check law violations prosecuted by the courts were "definitely in the petty larceny class."

Comparative data with the effectiveness of bad-check laws in other states showed that in general the more strict the law, the more often was it violated. That is, there was more bad-check writing where the laws were most strict.

Professor Beutel's book should be an indispensible study for anyone who wishes to think intelligently about the essential function and ends of law. The author is one of America's most brilliant and courageous legal scholars.

JAMES M. REINHARDT
Professor of Criminology
University of Nebraska

Frank J. Cohen: YOUTH AND CRIME. New York, International Universities Press, 1957, Price $6.00.

Youth and Crime represents the proceedings of the Law Enforcement Institute on Youth and Crime conducted in 1955 at New York University under the joint sponsorship of that State's Attorney General's office and Youth Commission.

This book is recommended reading for law enforcement officers, teachers, court workers, social workers and others interested in increasing their understanding of present day concepts of youthful behavior. It is also recommended for those interested in delinquency prevention through better community organization. *Youth and Crime* contains a series of papers presented by a roster of distinguished and recognized authorities in the field of delinquency. The content is always focused on its usefulness to law enforcement officers. It ranges from thoughtful discussion of principles and theories to their practical applications for police. The proceedings cover the following general areas: (1) the nature and extent of delinquency; (2) causation; and (3) organization of the community to prevent delinquency. The latter includes organization within law enforcement agencies for delinquency prevention.

The late Bruce Smith reemphasizes that police work with juveniles is the responsibility of the entire police department and not the sole province of the juvenile police officer. He brings into sharp focus the relationship between the juvenile police specialist and the beat patrolman. Mr. Smith sees the specialist's principle function as that of assisting the uniform officer on technical matters in working with juveniles. This point of view is controversial as many specialists feel the juvenile officer's function extends much further.

Other contributors to the text properly emphasize that juvenile police officers are first and foremost law enforcement officers carrying out police functions. They are directly responsible to their own chief of police and not to the administrators of other agencies. This follows sound administrative principles that are sometimes overlooked by some juvenile officers.

A large section of this book is concerned with ways of promoting closer coordination and cooperation between law enforcement and other youth serving agencies. Presented is an excellent chapter by Kenneth Beam, Director of San Diego Coordinating Council, on "Organization of the Community for Delinquency Prevention." Mr. Beam offers excellent suggestions as to how communities might best achieve a stronger, more effective community organization plan.

Lauretta Bender, Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Bellevue Medical Center, presents a stimulating paper covering her observations of the influential factors that predispose youth to delinquency. One of her conclusions, is that conflicts arising from a cultural ideology equating masculinity with aggression and activity often drives frustrated, inadequate boys to assert their manhood by violence. This gives a partial explanation as to why we have gang violence in some of our larger communities. Causation is also presented from the sociologist's point of view in a paper by Harry Schulman, Deputy Commissioner, New York City Department of Corrections.

Although much of this book concerns New York, it can be strongly recommended to law enforcement officers. Unlike standard text books here in are presented the thoughts and comments of a representative cross-section of the authoritative leaders of this field.

HEMAN G. STARK, *Director*
Youth Authority
State of California
Sacramento 14, California

Frederick Sondern, Jr.: BROTHERHOOD OF EVIL: THE MAFIA. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, New York, Price $3.95.

The author is a topflight writer. Also, he is a researcher of such solid worth as to have earned the admiration and confidence of many of the world's great policemen with whom his work has put him in contact.

Mr. Sondern has succeeded in showing the Mafia in rather sharp silhoutte; a difficult job, indeed, with an organization so secretive, so shadowy, that its very existence had been doubted by many law enforcement officers who thought we were seeing ghosts. Doubt is forever dispelled by the November, 1957, conference of the Mafia (or call it what you like) at Apalachin, New York, where the "ghosts" materialized as more than 50 very live and agitated hoodlums, who for all that came past the plea of "5th Amendment" were out in the country waiting for a streetcar. Former Senator Ives once carefully pointed out that "Apalachin" is pronounced as "Apple-aching"—like a stomach ache. The question now remains whether the added notoriety focused on the brotherhood will be to them just a passing belly ache or something which the law-abiding public may hope will develop into more serious morbidity.

The Mafia is hurt, but not killed, by exposés and sporadic forays. It has learned to wait, and wait, and wait. The essence of its philosophy of "Omerta" is to bide one's time. Only the most relentless nationwide concentration of police

attention, year after year, will smother this evil way of life. Even with the best of intentions and the greatest of effort, the police problem is tremendous. How can enforcement agencies penetrate a group which one must be born into, and to leave which, one must die?

For serious students of crime in the U. S. A., this book is a must. For the casual reader, it is an engrossing account.

M. L. Harney
Superintendent
Division of Narcotic Control
State of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Allen P. Bristow: FIELD INTERROGATION. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1958.

Field Interrogation is a timely manuscript of much value to the patrolman, police instructor, and administrator.

This manual covers the various methods and techniques used in selecting persons for interrogation, approaching the subject, beginning conversation, recognizing criminal traits, interrogating various subjects, searching, and recording. There is also a very informative chapter on documents of identification.

The elements of field interrogation are presented in a general manner by the author to enable the suggested techniques to be applied in any jurisdiction. Good figures are spread throughout the text, including samples of various documents of identification and the tools used in different criminal activities.

Clarence M. C. Liu
Capt., Planning and Training Div.
Honolulu Police Department

Sybille Bedford: THE TRIAL OF DR. ADAMS. Simon and Schuster Publishing Company, Price $3.75.

The trial of Dr. Adams, said to be the longest murder trial at Old Bailey and which terminated with the defendant's acquittal, continues to titillate the public and to intrigue the student of crime. The January-February, 1959, issue of POLICE contained an extended quotation from the *British Medical Journal* on the Judge's charge as to the cause of death and the medical man's responsibilities where a course of treatment might shorten life.

Judging by American standards, it is difficult to see how the Dr. Adams case came to trial. At best, this was a charge of murder against a doctor for the narcotic poisoning of a woman, a Mrs. Morell, who, to quote a phrase from the record was in this status: "When you get an old lady of over 80, and one who is suffering from cerebral thrombosis, she may die of anything at any time, and no one can say beyond reasonable doubt what it was she actually died of." But "the prosecution must point to a specific date when they say the design (to kill Mrs. Morell) was formed."

Also, the case was 6 years old. The body had been cremated (on an improper certificate by Dr. Adams). The Crown was relying heavily on testimony of attending nurses who, if the Crown's theory was correct, might have been expected to have made some contemporary complaint, but who, we are left to infer, remained silent for years.

The Crown's case was pretty effectively destroyed at the outset. After an attending nurse had testified from her 6-year-old independent recollection of Mrs. Morell's medication by Dr. Adams, the defense introduced a contemporary bedside nursing diary to contradict her, which it did in part. It was no help that she and the other nurses subsequently conferred outside of court on their testimony and later seemed to have lied about this conference when questioned.

The diary incident is depicted as a masterpiece of defense cross-examination. Actually, defense counsel Lawrence would have been inept, indeed, not to have made what he did from such a windfall. How he came by the windfall of the diary is an unanswered question. It is here that this case is a strong reminder to the investigator to find the written record. Why did not brilliant policework accomplish this? Timely production of these records might have prevented the trial of Dr. Adams, if innocent, or insured a sounder prosecution, if guilty. The last-minute production of the documents not only impeached some of the Crown's testimony, it also made the nursing diaries a diversionary tactic. (Dr. Adams had plenty of opportunity to administer drugs "outside" the diary when alone with his patient. And why was he not questioned in more detail on this in the preliminary stages of this case?)

The author is not objective. She makes no such pretense. Early in the trial, her woman's heart seems to have gone out to the lonely figure in the prisoner's dock. This in no way diminishes the fascination of her account. It does leave the professional reader very much as a loss sometimes. She seems to imply that it is some sort of triumph for British justice that a person whose reputation had been damaged by some publicity nevertheless failed to be convicted for a capital crime. Most of us expect that of Anglo-Saxon justice as a matter of course.

Dr. Adams subsequently pleaded guilty to numerous narcotic offenses. Mrs. Bedford implies, and in other writings (*Esquire*, April, 1959), flatly states these were trivia. The Doctor was subsequently disbarred from practice. A physician's colleagues are not likely to destroy him for trivia.

In this there may be the explanation for a case of this type coming to trial; perhaps the whole bundle of his alleged misdeeds made out such a strong fascine of apparent crime that the prosecutor felt impelled to take drastic action, but when the stongest single reed was selected, it, by itself, was altogether too weak to support the weight of a successful prosecution.

This case has a special appeal to the narcotic enforcement officer who sees that in England, where narcotic policies are similar to ours, but where there is little cultural susceptibility to narcotics, the enforcement of drug laws, nevertheless, also present unique difficulties. The case is also of great interest to those of us who are often perplexed with the 180-degree divergence of opinion of experts, since in this trial the case rested almost entirely on medical testimony as to the cause of death and the appropriateness of Dr. Adams' treatment of his patient. To this lay reviewer there is a strange lack of stress on the fact that an aged and infirm addict might be as readily killed by abrupt reduction of an established dose as by an over-dose of opiates; also, the probable effect of the large intravenous doses of the potent paraldehyde is passed over lightly.

Mrs. Bedford's book is provocative and interesting, but scarcely enlightening to the professional reader. For that we will have to wait for a more objective volume.

M. L. Harney
Superintendent
Division of Narcotic Control
State of Illinois

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

R. K. HYDE RETIRES

R. K. Hyde, manager, advertising and publicity, American District Telegraph Company, and editor of *The ADT Transmitter,* is retiring July 1, after thirty-eight years with the organization. J. J. Caffrey, manager, sales promotion, has been named manager, sales promotion and advertising. Mr. Hyde joined ADT in 1921 as a sales engineer. He was assigned to New Haven for a short time, then served in Boston until 1926, when he was transferred to Executive Sales, New York.

In need of printed material to support his sales efforts, he undertook the preparation of various pieces of advertising and sales promotion matter. In 1929 he became editor of the newly created *ADT Transmitter.* Five years later he was made advertising manager. Included in his tentative retirement plans is the production of a book in the Police Science Series on BURGLARY, HOLDUP AND HAZARD ALARM PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

"PRIVATE LINE" PORTABLE RADIO INTRODUCED BY MOTOROLA

The first portable tone coded squelch two-way radiophone, designed to block out annoying interference caused by other radio systems on a user's channel, has been introduced by Motorola. Called "Private Line" radio, the new "Handie Talkie" two-way unit provides the same protection from local and long-range skip interference as the company's "Private Line" mobile and base station equipment.

Technically, "Private Line" radio works on a tone coded squelch principle. The transmitters in a system generate an inaudible coded tone which is transmitted along with the voice message. This tone is detected by a tone sensitive relay in the system's receivers. Incoming messages are blocked from the receiver's audio circuit unless the coded tone is present. Consequently, messages from other systems on the channel are normally not heard.

Shown is the new "Private Line" "Handie Talkie" portable radiophone introduced by Motorola. This is the first portable two-way radio unit that is designed to block out the annoying interference caused by other radio systems on a user's channel.

The "Private Line" mobile radio series was introduced by Motorola several years ago. The new portable "Handie Talkie" units are compatible and can be used in the same systems with the mobile units, or separately.

Outwardly, the "Private Line" "Handie Talkie" radios differ from standard squelch models only in the addition of a "Private Line" off-on switch. This allows easy monitoring of the channel prior to starting a transmission.

The compact, extensively transistorized "Handie Talkie" portable radiophones are available in low and high powered versions in both the 25-50 mc and the 144-174 mc frequency bands. The equipment can be operated from long lived dry cell or rechargeable nickel cadmium interchangeable battery power packs. The units vary in weight from 7 to 18 pounds, depending on the power of the unit and the type of its battery supply.

For additional information, write to Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., 4501 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Illinois.

PLASTIC SAFETY MARKER TEST KIT OFFERED

Free test samples of NEFSLABS plastic traffic markings are offered by J. W. Neff Laboratories, Inc., specialists in plastic safety markings for municipal, industrial and commercial use. Included in the test kit it a one-foot sample of six-inch plastic safety strip, a 3-ounce can of quick-setting adhesive, plus complete application instructions.

NEFSLABS safety markings are widely used to mark roads, streets,

The SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

has openings for

Fingerprint Classification Technicians

$360 to $438 per month (plus 5% extra for night work)

Applicants must have three years of experience as fingerprint classifier in a police identification bureau or crime laboratory. Age 21 through 52. Retired police officers who meet the age requirement are welcome as candidates.

For details, write:

City Personnel Office
Room 453, Civic Center
San Diego 1, California

driveways and parking lots of cities, towns, shopping centers, schools, drive-in banks and restaurants, motels, and industrial plants. They stay bright and highly visible for many years through heaviest traffic beatings, eliminating costs of frequent repainting.

Requests for the free kits should be directed to J. W. Neff Laboratories, Inc., Stockertown 4, Pennsylvania.

CONFERENCE ON BANK ROBBERY HELD

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy recently sent invitations to the officials of 210 leading banks, loan companies and other financial institutions in New York City, asking them to participate in a conference to discuss precautionary measures to be taken in the prevention of bank robbery. The conference was held April 29 at Police Headquarters.

Police Commissioner Kennedy and Harvey G. Foster, special agent in charge of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, participated in the conference, which also included other members of the FBI, and commanding officers of the New York City Police Department. Experts from the Police Department, from the FBI, and from banking institutions discussed methods of preventing future holdups, and ways and means of identifying the perpetrators.

VEDDER HEADS SUMMER VISITING FACULTY AT NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Professor Clyde Vedder, distinguished criminologist from the University of Arizona, will head up an outstanding summer session faculty at the New York Institute of Criminology for its fifth annual series of special police training seminars. Beginning July 6 there will be presented four sessions of two weeks (50 hours) each in "Law for the Police Officer," "Criminology and Criminal Psychology," "Fingerprinting and Personal Identification," and "Investigative Photography." Two evening seminars of four weeks (50 hours) each will be scheduled in "Investigative Photography" and "Law for the Police Officer." The instructional staff will include: Donal E. J. MacNamara, author of "Criminal Societies" and director of the New Jersey Municipal Police Survey; Robert Veit Sherwin, author of "Sex and the Statutory Law" and of "Photography and the Law"; Dr. Canio L. Zarrilli, outstanding criminal trial lawyer; William Hanrahan, attorney and former special agent of the FBI; Vincent L. Stibler, photo expert; Martin K. Tytell, document examiner; Michel J. DeLuca, attorney and fingerprint expert; Thomas H. Galbraith, United States Army Security Administrator; Dr. Frank Yee, Chinese police expert; Arthur Mann of the Osborne Association; Pascal Marsico, chief, legal bureau, New York City Department of Corrections; Rudolph Caputo, lie detector expert, and August Flath, retired chief inspector of the New York City Police Department. The Institute is fully air conditioned and its staff will assist visiting officers in obtaining living quarters, TV, sports and other recreational opportunities.

RAVEN ELECTRONICS ANNOUNCES NEW TRANSISTORIZED PAGING UNIT

A new transistorized portable paging unit, called the "TRANSI-PAGE," has been developed by Raven Electronics Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., for on-the-go paging and general P.A. use.

The compact unit is especially suited for outdoor applications, but can be used anywhere—schools, plants, warehouses, auditoriums, railroads, construction sites, playgrounds, beaches, fire departments, Signal Corps, etc. For marine use, the unit is also available with a push-button fog horn that can be heard for miles.

The TRANSI-PAGE is equipped with a combination adjustable power output and volume control which restricts distortion to less than 5 per cent at peak level. New transistorized circuit design permits extremely minute drain on batteries, and also provides greater compactness, plus service-free operation. For prolonged outdoor use, the unit also has a 25 ft. extension cord and con-

nector for operation off 12-volt car or boat batteries. Entire unit weighs only 10 lbs.

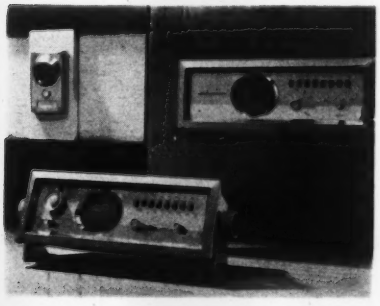
The units are supplied with a heavy duty plug-in dynamic microphone, 6-ft. cord, 8-in. trumpet type speaker, carrying handle and shoulder strap. Power: 5 watts output at normal level; 10 watts at peak. Cabinets are constructed of rugged, yet lightweight steel. Size: 10⅝ in. x 15¼ in. x 4½ in. wide. Dealer net price, $99.50.

TALK-A-PHONE ANNOUNCES NEW TRANSISTORIZED HOME INTERCOM-RADIO

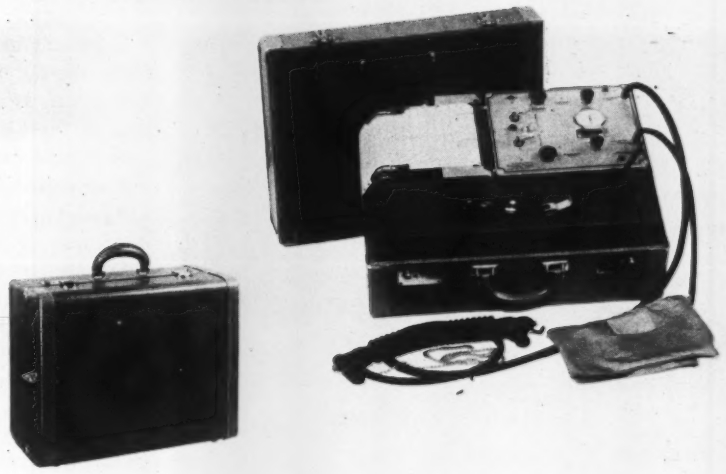
Talk-A-Phone Co., Chicago, pioneers in the development and manufacture of intercommunication systems for home, office and industry, today announced that its exclusive Dynasonic feature is being incorporated in the new Talk-A-Phone transistorized home intercom-radio system.

With Dynasonic design, an exclusive feature that makes the system completely adaptable for use in any room in the house, the new Talk-A-Phone home intercom permits users to vary the performance of their system to meet any specific need. The system uses no tubes, emits no heat and does not mar or damage walls. The transistor circuit will last indefinitely, providing exceptionally dependable and economical performance, according to Arie Liberman, president of Talk-A-Phone Co.

Among its many exclusive features, the transistorized home intercom-radio system can be used to answer outside doors from any room; conversations can be held between rooms; baby, children or sick room can be monitored; private or non-private conversations can be held; and favorite radio programs follow the listener throughout the house as desired. The units can be flush mounted or surface mounted, making the system adaptable for homes already built as well as for new construction.



Distinctively styled by Dave Chapman, internationally renowned industrial designer, the units are finished in richly blended gold, polished and satin silver tones.



NEW PORTABLE SELF-POWERED POLYGRAPH

Associated Research, Inc., makers of the Keeler Polygraph (lie detector) announce a new Portable Polygraph, Model 305. It is light in weight, compact, yet carries all the accessories and supplies for interrogation in one "attaché-type" case measuring only 18 in. long x 16 in. high and 8¾ in. deep. No electrical power is needed—Model 305 is spring powered with a noiseless motor which operates four hours without rewinding. Weight is only 32 pounds.

Although conveniently portable, the two-pen Keeler Model 305 is sturdily constructed. Rugged tambour assemblies are used in both the pneumograph and cardio-sphygmograph sections. The pneumograph section has a sensitivity providing about one-inch pen deflection for only one-fourth inch chest tube expansion; the cardio-sphygmograph section deflects the pen three-quarters of an inch for each 2 mm. of pressure change at 90 mm.

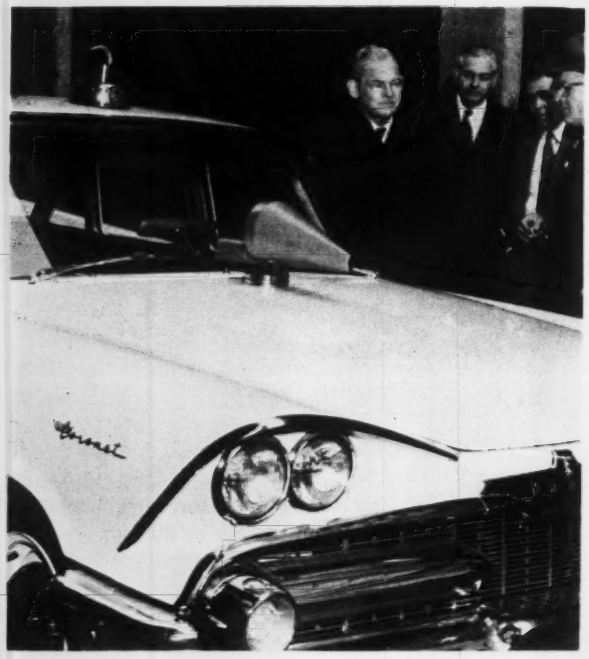
A new bulletin describing this new portable polygraph will be sent by Associated Research, Inc., 3777 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois, to those interested.

COUNTY OF ERIE, NEW YORK, SEEKS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR NEW TRAFFIC SAFETY BOARD

The county of Erie recently established a Traffic Safety Board for the purpose of formulating county-wide highway safety programs and coordinating the efforts of interested parties and agencies engaged in traffic safety education.

The executive and administrative officer of the board will be the executive secretary, and we are now looking for a qualified man to fill this position. A candidate must have had five years of responsible experience in traffic safety education, including two years of administrative responsibility, and be a graduate of a recognized college or university. The salary of the position is $6,820-$8,780 per annum. Any qualified citizen of the United States, regardless of residence, will be eligible.

Any assistance that you can give us in the way of publicity in your magazine will be appreciated and we shall be glad to use a classified advertisement in your publication if you have such a section and will advise us of the rates.



Available to the country's police units, a new hood-mounted machine gun offers one-hit stopping power. Here (left to right), C. A. Stockholm of the Electric Gun Company, Beaumont, Texas, explains the operation of the gun to B. M. Carter, director of car sales activities for Dodge, L. H. Marsh, Dodge Assembly Plant engineer, and J. Trojnarski of the Hamtramck Police Department.

MACHINE GUN NOW EXTRA EQUIPMENT

A Texas inventor's idea may enable the country's police units to finally outdo Dick Tracy's super scientific gadgetry.

C. A. Stockholm, owner of the Electric Gun Company of Beaumont, Texas, is introducing a 32-round machine gun designed to stop a fleeing desperado's car with a single, well placed shot.

Mounted on the hood of a police car, Stockholm's electric machine gun is deceptively small. It is basically a 12-inch barrel, 32-shot revolver which can be fired either semi or fully automatic. Standard ammunition for the weapon is the .357 Magnum cartridge, available in either standard or armor-piercing types, although the standard .38 caliber ammunition used by most police organizations can be used interchangably with the .357 cartridges.

The armor-piercing bullets, at a 200 yard range, will go completely through an automobile body, damaging the engine, insuring one-hit stopping power. At shorter distances, the bullet will penetrate the entire engine block.

Aiming and firing is simple with a revolver type hand grip and trigger mounted on the center section of the instrument panel. In a one-man police car, firing is accomplished with the driver's right hand, insuring complete control of the police car with left hand steering.

Since a great many of the country's police organizations use the Dodge Pursuit car, Stockholm purchased one to use as a demonstrator. His car is an exact duplicate of the California Highway Patrol cars.

"I selected the Dodge since it will be loaned for tryout to various police units interested in my gun and I wanted a car that would demonstrate the gun to its maximum advantage," Stockholm said.

Stockholm's proudest boast is that the accuracy of the gun is retained, even when traveling at chase speeds on the highway. At 60 mph, Stockholm states he can put all 32 bullets into an 18-inch circle on a target 200 yards away.

At higher speeds, Stockholm claims increased accuracy till, at 110 mph, a rectangle eight inches wide and 14 inches high will cover all the shots at 200 yards. Stockholm explains that the extreme accuracy is made possible by the special, heavy duty type suspension of his Dodge Pursuit demonstrator.

C. A. Stockholm (in car), of the Electric Gun Company, Beaumont, Texas, demonstrates to B. M. Carter, director of car sales activities for Dodge, the ease with which his electric machine gun is aimed and fired.

LEGISLATING SAFETY

Representative Kenneth A. Roberts, Chairman of the Congressional House Subcommittee on Health and Safety, has introduced in the present Congress legislation which would:

1. Direct the Secretary of Commerce to make a study and determine what reasonable safety devices should be standard equipment on all automobiles.
2. Make it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce any vehicle which is not equipped with these safety devices.

Noting that for an additional charge, a motorist can have his car equipped with seat belts, proven time and again to greatly reduce the chance of death or injury from a crash, or a dash panel padded with energy-ab-

sorbing foam, he stated that "we desperately need to get these devices out of the operational equipment category and into the standard equipment field."

SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES 1960 MID-WINTER SEMINARS

The Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville has scheduled the following Seminars for the early part of 1960:

Scientific Investigation of Crime	January 4-15
Municipal Police Administration	January 25-February 5
Methods and Techniques of Instruction	February 8-19
State Police Administration	February 29-March 11

Outstanding police administrators and specialists in criminology will serve as instructors. The tuition is $150 including dormitory room; $125 without room.

Enrollment is limited to 30 law enforcement officers on active duty. Address all inquiries to Mr. David A. McCandless, Director, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

REFLECTIVE MITTS SAFEGUARD OFFICERS

To safeguard police officers directing traffic at night, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, presented 40 reflective mitts to that city's police department. Police Chief Milton E. Winslow wears one of the safety mitts, which are made of "Scotchlite" brand reflective fabric. The material is a vivid silver in headlights at night.

DALY CITY POLICE GET FIRST TRANSISTORIZED PORTABLE RADIO

At Lynchburg, Virginia, Technician Al Rorrer checks the first transistorized portable two-way radio to be shipped from General Electric's new communications plant. The unit, containing a completely transistorized receiver, went to the Daly City, California, police department.

THREE NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS URGE GREATER USE OF SEAT BELTS

A campaign to popularize the use of seat belts in passenger cars has been announced by three national safety and health organizations: the American Medical Association, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the National Safety Council. Theme of the campaign: "It's smart to use seat belts." . . . The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has ordered safety belts installed in its 500 automobiles, on recommendation of the Public Health Service. . . . And, on the light side, a squib in the Chicago *Sun-Times* says "Auto seat belts are vital to public safety. They keep drivers from leaving the scene of the accident."

. . . TRAFFIC SHORTS, April 1959.

A SUGGESTION

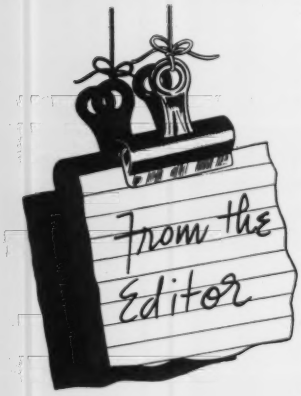
House Bill No. 479 has been introduced into the Massachusetts State Legislature, reading as follows:

> "Chapter 149 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 19A the following section: Section 19B. No employer shall require or subject any employee to any lie detector tests as a condition of employment or continued employment. Any person violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars."

In order to carry this forward to its logical conclusion, the stipulation should be added, "Further, no employer

shall subject any employee to the requirement that he file a written application setting forth his background and qualifications for the position he seeks, as a condition of employment."

UNUSUAL??



Is there something unusual or unique about a case you have handled recently or in past months? If there is, this an invitation to you to write up the case history with a photographic illustration or two and send it in to the Editor for publication. Perhaps it was a traffic accident, or a burglary, automobile theft, homicide, bunco operation, a missing persons case, narcotics, grand larceny, extortion, robbery, counterfeiting or forgery. Even a petty larceny case may assume interesting proportions.

There may have been something unusual about the modus operandi, the motive, the type of investigative techniques employed, the nature of the evidence developed in the case, an unusual or unexpected break, the geographic scope of the investigation, the laboratory facilities employed or unusual application of the polygraph and interrogation techniques.

HAVE YOU??

Developed some new darkroom technique or procedure?
Originated any new ideas or methods in patrolling your beat more effectively?
Made recent improvements in the taking of police mugs?
Designed or built a new piece of police equipment?
Made recent change in radio dispatching operations?
Introduced new record forms or other innovations in Records Division procedure?
Developed new applications of automatic tabulating equipment?
Made recent changes in entrance examination procedure?
Developed any new ideas in connection with your public relations program?
Introduced new features into your training program?
Inaugurated any new procedures in the handling of traffic violations and traffic violators?
Made any significant changes in your crime prevention program?

These may suggest other innovations, new procedures and new ideas that are paying dividends in your organization. Share them with your fellow officers throughout the field by sending them in to the Editor for publication.

Text in each of the above two categories should be limited to approximately 750 words. Send all communications to the Editor, P. O. Box 837, College Station, Pullman, Washington.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT OF HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO. ELECTED

Philip W. Schwartz, a leading figure in the gun industry for the last 15 years, has been elected vice-president of manufacturing of the High Standard Manufacturing Corp., according to Herbert A. Stewart, president and chief executive officer.

Mr. Schwartz, who lives in Hadlyme, Conn., joined High Standard in July, 1958, as works manager after having acted as a consultant on engineering and manufacturing to leading firearms companies. Previously he had held other management positions within the industry.

As a Marine Corps veteran of World War II, he served as ordnance officer of the Third Fighter Wing in the South Pacific. Before going on active duty he was a member of the class of 1942 at Trinity College in Hartford.

High Standard, the largest manufacturer of .22 caliber handguns in the world, markets a broad line of autoloading pistols and revolvers which have won international recognition. Last year High Standard scored a triumph by introducing a line of handguns in a variety of pastel colors, which has now become a trend in the industry. Its western revolver, firing nine shots instead of the traditional six, has received national acceptance by sportsmen who follow frontier-style shooting.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Advertiser	*Page*
Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corporation	41
Bloomberg	85
Brawny Blues	84
George F. Cake Company	31
Creighton Shirt Company	16
Daly, Charles	67
Delehanty Correspondence School	33
Detroit Bullet Trap Company	42
Dodge Division of Chrysler Corporation	83
Everson-Ross	61
Faurot, Inc.	2
Federal Laboratories, Inc.	55
Federal Sign and Signal Corporation	3
Graflex	43
International Firearms Company	64
National Training Center	45
Nielson-Rionda, Inc.	49
Public Sports Shops	62
S. H. Richards Company	37
Rogers and Associates	34
San Diego City Personnel Office	78
Sirchie	4
Sireno Company, Inc.	20
C. H. Stoelting Company	57
Charles C Thomas, Publisher	50, 65, 68
Wentworth-Forman Company, Inc.	59

FLASH...

450 MORE DODGE PURSUITS JOIN CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

LARGEST SINGLE ORDER IN STATE'S HISTORY GOES TO DODGE

Each year, in November, the California Highway Patrol holds a series of competitive tests to select their patrol cars for the coming year. As a result of those tests, Dodge was awarded an order for 331 rugged 1959 D-500 Police Pursuits. Now, after six months of driving and testing these cars in the field, this crack law-enforcement agency orders 450 more.

Today you'll find more Dodge Pursuits in service with the California Highway Patrol than all other makes combined. And the percentage grows larger every day.

Why? Because in the experience of the California Highway Patrol, no other car made does so many things so well, lasts so long, or costs so little to maintain as the staunch 1959 Dodge Pursuit.

Here is solid proof of Dodge dependability and superiority. Proof clearly established in the competitive tests the California Highway Patrol holds every year. Proof dramatically substantiated in thousands of miles of rugged daily service.

On the test track and on the road, the California Highway Patrol has found, "It Pays to Own a Dodge."

Next time you specify cars for your force, be sure you get what you need. Test, compare the capable Dodge Pursuit; the car that's specially built from the ground up to meet the tough demands of police operation. For a demonstration at your convenience, see your local Dodge dealer or write: Dodge Division, Chrysler Corporation, Box 1259, Detroit, Michigan.

'59 DODGE PURSUITS

Designed, Built and Powered for Police Work

America's Finest WEAR the Finest!

SPECIFY

BRAWNY BLUES*

Uniform Fabrics

USED BY ALL LEADING UNIFORM MANUFACTURERS IN THE U.S.A.!

FOR YOUR DEPARTMENT'S FOOL-PROOF PROTECTION *SPECIFY & DEMAND* BRAWNY BLUES UNIFORM FABRIC

There is absolutely *no substitute* for the strength, stamina, and maximum wear that *only* BRAWNY BLUES offer. Laboratory tested and approved, BRAWNY BLUES are Indigo Yarn Dyed with a uniformity of shade *never before equalled!* How can you tell BRAWNY BLUES fabric?

Look for the Fabric That Identifies Itself!

Only BRAWNY BLUES feature *exclusive* woven stripe on the back of the fabric. Demand BRAWNY BLUES fabric from your *uniform supplier* in the style and weight of your choice. Worn—Tested—and Approved by Many Police Departments!

"Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!"

BRAWNY BLUES

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fabric Sold Exclusively Through

E. A. Bloomberg & Company, Inc.

341 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS